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VOL. XXIV NO. 124 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

DUCE'S TERMS FOR EUROPEAN PEACE?

Abyssinian Conquest Must Be Recognised

Role Of European "Civilisation"

"If Italy Is To Remain In League Other Powers Must Collaborate With It"

LONDON, May 24.

"I ask nothing of Britain. I am ready to give her all possible assurances", declared Sgr. Mussolini in an interview to a correspondent of "L'Intransigeant" who asked whether if Britain asked him to give a solemn guarantee not to touch her East African possessions or Egypt in return for material, if not formal, recognition of Italian Abyssinia, he would be ready to give such an assurance.

Sgr. Mussolini expressed the opinion that there would not be a European War.

OUT TO PRESERVE PEACE

He said that he would continue to work to his utmost to preserve peace but peace must follow the evolution of peoples by balancing their interests.

NO TO LEAVE LEAGUE

Sgr. Mussolini declared that Italy desired to remain in the League of Nations but her collaboration must not be rendered impossible. He said it was time to descend from the clouds of metaphysics and recognise realities and facts which are favourable to the development of European civilisation.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF ABYSSINIA

He envisaged a veiled military occupation of Abyssinia based principally on aviation, and said that the question of foreign capital did not arise to-day.—Reuter.

NEGUS LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

HAIFA, May 23.

The Negus and party boarded the "Cape Town" at 8 p. m. (local time) and sailed at 8-30 p. m. It is understood that the Emperor will board the P. and O. Steamer "Corfu" at Gibraltar for the remainder of the voyage to England. —Reuter's Special.

GOLDEN HARVEST FOR TRADERS

Heavy Profiteering In Jijiga And Harar

BERBERA, May 24.

Traders are reaping a golden harvest through the Italian occupation of Jijiga and Harar. Foodstuffs and commodities of all descriptions are pouring into Berbera and are being rushed by every available lorry to Jijiga where prices have been doubled and trebled. The Italians have now established a trade bureau to control the prices.—Repter's Special.

British Red Cross Official Released

LONDON May 24.

News has been received in London that Bunner (not Bonner) (Bunner is a warrant officer attached to the British Red Cross Unit in Abyssina. He was arrested it was reported on 19th instant, while proceeding to Djibouti for anti-rabies treatment, having been bitten by a mad dog) has been released and is now undergoing anti-rabies treatment at Djibouti where the British Red Cross Mission from Abyssina has arrived.

Red Cross officials in London opine that Bunner was the victim of a mistaken identity.—Reuter's Special.

Miss Sarojini, the 16-year old daughter of Mr. K. R. Dikshitulu, Headmaster, Bimlipatam High School (Andhra) was married to Mr. Madhusudanlal, second son of Goswami Sri Vrajratanlalji of Surat on Friday last.

VERITY DEADLY WITH BALL

Captures 6 Wicktes For 26 Runs

LONDON, May 23.

Verity was deadly on a rain affected wicket. He bowled 13 overs, 5 of which were maidens, taking 6 wickets for 26 runs of which Todd scored one six and three fours.

The selector, Plum Warner, watched Gover further stake his claim for test honours. He was devastating despite the fact that there was no assistance from the wicket. His analysis for one spell was 11/3 23/6.—Reuter's Special.

C. S. NAIDU FOR ENGLAND

Press Reports Denied

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Britain Jones told Reuter that there was no truth in the reports that C. S. Naidu may be sent to England to reinforce the bowling. He had never contemplated calling in an extra player.—Reuter.

Britain Not To Withdraw From Olympic Games

LONDON, May 23.

The amateur athletic association voted by 200 votes to 8 against the proposal that Britain should withdraw from the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin in August. Elvin, of the National Workers' Sports Association, proposing the resolution stated that the buildings erected for the housing of the competitors at the games would be converted into barracks and suggested that this was not the true spirit in which the games should be held in a country where Jews and Catholics had been persecuted. —Reuter's Special.

ROME'S FUTURE ARMY

Animated By Fascist Spirit, They Will Be Invincible

IL DUCE HARANGUES PARADE OF YOUTHS

ROME, May 24

"Comrades in arms, have we gone straight ahead so far?" asked Sgr. Mussolini addressing a crowd from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia on the conclusion of the 1936 parade of boys and girls and young men of the Fascist Youth and Fascist Levy.

Receiving a reply of resounding "Yes", Il Duce continued, 'To-day, the 24th May I declare that we will do as much in future. We are preparing for the defence of our Empire young armies of to-morrow, and since they will be animated by the Fascist spirit, they will be invincible".

The City was beflagged for the parade which was reviewed by Sgr. Mussolini seated on a charger, accompanied by Gnl. Balbo, Marshal De Bono and other ministers.

A special cheer was given to Arabian lads, about a thousand strong, specially brought from Libya for the ceremony.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Results Of First Class Matches

LONDON, May 23.

The following are closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

ESSEX VS. SURREY.

Essex: 94 (Gover 6 for 36; Parker 4/42.)

Surrey: 250 (Barling 106; Farnes 4/92; Nichols 5/70.)

LEICESTERSHIRE VS. WARWICKSHIRE.

At Hinckley: Warwick: 60 for 5.

LANCASHIRE VS. WORCESTERSHIRE AT MANCHESTER.

Worcester: 292 (Marne 83; Edge 4/74; Pollard 4/72.)

Lancs: 21 for nil.

DERBYSHIRE VS. SUSSEX AT CHESTERFIELD.

Derby: 351 for 7 (Smith 53; H. Elliott 63; Townsend 165 not out).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE VS. HAMPSHIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Notts: 216 for 8 (Keeton 59; Gunn 63.

Yorkshire vs. Kent at Sheffiled.

Kent: 107 (Verity 6/26).

Yorks: 185 for 3 (Barber 106 not out).—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET RESERVATIONS

Agreement To Naval Pact Will Depend On Nazi Compliance

MOSCOW, May 24.

Coal Radek in an article in the "Isvestia" says that it is understood that agreement in the Anglo-Soviet Naval Negotiations is dependent, firstly, on Germanys agreeing to conclude a similar treaty with Britain; and secondly, upon the reservation made with regard to the Far East.

Carl Radek says that pending the conclusion of the Naval Armaments Limitation Agreement with Japan for which the U. S. S. R. has been striving, but hitherto without success, the U. S. S. R. cannot bind itself either to the qualitative limitation in its Far Eastern fleet or to cummunicate any information about it.—Reuter.

ARAB LEADERS ARRESTED

JERUSALEM, May 24.

Five prominent younger Arab leaders were arrested for agitation. Three thousand Moslems are now inside the Mosque of Omar despite the curfew regulations. Police are strongly guarding the exists. Crowds assembled at Jaffa in order to enter the Mosque after the curfew order, but the police formed a cordon round the Mosque preventing their entering.

CLASH AT BARRICADE

Just before the curfew in Nablus a barricade was placed across the road. The police assisted by the Seaforth Highlanders tried to remove it. The crowd stoned them and they fired a few controlled rounds. Casualties at present are unknown.—Reuter's Special.

BOMB THROWN IN HAIFA

HAIFA, May 23.

A few minutes before the Negus left Haifa a bomb was thrown in to the open air cinema facing the harbour. Two in the audience were slightly wounded, but the incident was not connected with the Emperor's visit, being part of the Arab-Jewish "war."—Reuter's Special.

Reduced To Heap Of Ashes

SHEIKHUPURA, May 23.

A stack of 900 sheaves of wheat weighing 500 maunds was set fire to in village Thabbali. The stack harvested belonged to Zamindar Khem Singh and believed to have been set fire by his enemy during the night.

A report of incendiarism has been lodged with the police who rushed to the spot. When Khemsing visited the firm in the morning he found his whole year's labour reduced to heap of ashes. United Press.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELVES AS VOTERS?

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in Bombay for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

EXCITEMENT IN LAHORE

Judgment In Shahidganj Civil Suit May Upset Public Peace

BIG PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

LAHORE, May 24.

Communal atmosphere in Lahore is surcharged in anticipation of the judgment in the Shahidganj civil suit, which is expected to be delivered to-morrow. In view of the dangerous potentialities of the decision, either way, on the communal situation, the city police are taking elaborate steps for to-morrow. The entire police force including the force of additional police which was drafted after the Shahidganj troubles will be on duty throughout the day, and about a hundred reserve policemen are being summoned from the districts.

There is no intention at present of calling out the military but if the situation needs it they will be summoned in no time. Armed and lathi police will guard the Sessions Court to which admission will be restricted. The cooperation of Honorary Magistrates and members of the Municipal Committee has been requisitioned in maintaining order.

WHAT ADDS TO NERVOUSNESS

The presence to-day in Lahore of thousands of up-country Sikhs in connection with the historical Sikh fair of "Jore Mela", in memory of Guru Tej Bahadur, most of whom are expected to stay back to hear the judgment to-morrow has added to the nervousness.

Speeches were delivered on the communal situation at Sikh "Diwans" held to-day. At a meeting of peasants which was addressed by Congress and Socialist leaders it was urged that in view of the presence of large numbers of outsiders in Lahore, judgment in the Shahidganj suit be postponed.—A. P.

FOUR SIKHS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

Sequel To Clash Near Mosque

RAWALPINDI, May 23.

Four Sikhs, two of whom are in a serious condition, have been admitted to hospital following a clash between Muslims and a Sikh procession this afternoon near the Juma Mosque.

A large procession was taken out by the Gurusingh Sabha in celebration of the martyrdom day of Guru Arjundev.

In view of the communal clash on December 31 last on a similar occasion, elaborate precautions had been taken and pickets were posted at all danger points including the vicinity of the Mosque, but after the procession had passed the Mosque, a party of Muslims came into clash with the rear of the procession resulting in the above casualties.

Police rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control immediately. Police precautions are being continued the whole night.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was on tour, returned to Rawalpindi on receipt of the information. All is quiet at the time of wiring.—A. P.

Amritsar Outrage

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 24.

The business localities of Amritsar observed complete hartal yesterday as a protest against the alleged murder of a Hindu named Amircho by a Muslim. Amircho who died last night in the civil hospital was quietly removed in a prison van guarded by the Police and his dead body was cremated at Durgiana in the presence of the Additional District Magistrate.

In the evening a procession headed by some prominent Hindu leaders was taken out. A public meeting was held in Durgiana temple where speeches condemning the alleged murder were made.

Fresh Cause For Sino-Japanese Rupture

MURDER OF CHINESE GENERAL

Political Motives Ascribed To Outrage In Japanese Concession

PARIS, May 23.

Wang-Hsiang-Chen, Secretary to the Chinese General, Shih-Yu-San, not as "The Grey General", one of Feng-Yu-Siang's best commanders, were murdered last night in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, according to a telegram received here.

Political motives are suspected and it is feared that the outrage will constitute a fresh Sino-Japanese incident.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO CLOVE LEGISLATION

Mr. Bozman To Act As Observer On Behalf Of Govt. Of India

SIMLA, May, 24.

A communique states that, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India have decided to depute Mr. G. S. Bozman, I. C. S., to act as observer on their behalf during Mr. Binder's enquiry into the working of the clove legislation in Zanzibar.

Mr. Bozman will sail from Bombay on 27th May, and travel from Mombasa to Zanzibar by air.—A.P.

PARIS BAN ON "HITLER"

PARIS, May 23.

The remarkable play entitled "Hitler" which has been showing in a theatre here for two days was prohibited to-day by a decree issued by the Prime Minister.

It is presented, with lavish imagination, scenes from Herr Hitler's life and concluded with an astonishing tableau representing Herr Hitler in a nightmare gazing at his tomb inscribed in Hebrew characters with his ancestors cursing him from under the ground. —Reuter's Special.

MISSING AIRMEN

Hope Not Yet Abandoned

SINGAPORE, May 23.

Hope is not yet abandoned of finding alive the four Air Force men who have been missing after the collision. It is thought that they might have swum to one of the many islets in the Straits or been picked up by one of the hundreds of native boats there.

Chinese junks and Malayan fishing boats with lanterns in mast-heads to-night were searching the sea and the Island coasts for any signs of the airmen and the Air Force planes start at dawn to-morrow for final effort to find them.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS AIRWOMAN IN HOSPITAL

STOCKHOLM, May 23

The famous airwoman, Maryse Hilsz, and her mechanic, Loubeau were detained in hospital suffering from head injuries owing to a crash at Varberg, while on the way here to give an aerobatic display at the new Bromma Airport. The plane was almost completely smashed.—Reuter.

TWO SOCIALISTS KILLED

Unprecedented Incident In Post-War Election Campaign

ANTWERP, May 23.

An unprecedented incident in a post war election campaign has been the killing of two Socialists. Two women belonging to the New Fascist Party, known as the "Realists," were posting placards at midnight when some young Socialists taunted them. The women threw pepper in their eyes and a scuffle followed in which two men were killed.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA'S NAVY

Largest Peace Time Appropriation

WASHINGTON, May 23.

America's largest peace time appropriation for the Navy was approved by the Committeeles of the Senate and House of Representatives in conference to-day.

An agreement was reached to appropriate 526 million dollars for the fiscal year which starts on July 1.—Reuter.

8 NAZIS ARRESTED

LINZ, May 23.

The police swooped on Nazi quarters in Upper Austria and arrested eight persons alleged to be connected with the attack on Prince Starhemberg's Castle.—Reuter.

Story Of Raid On Starhemberg's Castle

VIENNA, May 23.

One of the Nazis injured in the raid on Prince Starhemberg's Castle has died. The Castle is known as the Heimwehr Arsenal and is said to contain large quantities of rifles, machineguns and ammunition and a large shooting range.

An unofficial report of the attack says that 15 Nazis entered the Castle grounds, but were discovered by gendarmes who ordered them to surrender. The Nazis tried to flee, but the gendarmes opened fire to which the Nazis replied.

It is understood that a nazi leader and four others escaped across the nearby frontier into Czechoslovakia.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Supervising Clerk for soap and toilet packing department. One with experience need only apply Swastik Oil Mills, Wadala. (6198).

Wanted an Inter-trained mistress, strong in Hindi for School and a trained Midwife for Hospital. Apply stating qualifications and minimum pay acceptable before 25th June, Secretary, Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ld., Gwalior. 3247.

Wanted—A qualified Music teacher for G. H. P. High School, Nagina. Appointment will be made on one year's probation. A really capable man with a knowledge of some string instruments will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Interview at the expense of the candidate essential. Applications with certificates to reach the Secretary by 20th June, 1936. 6209.

Mahomedan Doctors M.B.B.S., Lady Doctors L.C.P.S. & M.B.B.S., Graduate Teachers (either sex), B.A., B.Sc., B.T., S.T.C., and Undergraduates, Stenographers, Accountants, Mechanical Electrical Engineers, Spinning Masters to consult for appointments to G. M. Dalal, 14, Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort. 6210.

Wanted—A Professor of English, an experienced B.A., B.T., and an M.A., L.T. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary, Hindi knowing will be preferred. Sethia Jain Charitable Institute, Bikaner. (6202).

Wanted—A Stenographer well qualified in English, Shorthand speed 150, typing 40, knowledge of Hindi preferred. Salary Rs. 100. No application—call personally at Somerset House, Warden Road, between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m. (3245)

Wanted—Graduate Lady Teachers preferably with B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications for the Society's Girls' High School. Apply stating optional subjects and previous experience with copies of testimonials if any to Honorary Secretaries, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nawroji Street, Bombay 2. (6199).

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master for a Cotton Mill in Bengal working Double Shift. Must possess a sound knowledge of Size, Mixing, both for Finer (upto 100s) and Coarser Counts, Dobby and Jacquard Designs, with a good control over labour. Only first class and hard working men need apply, with references and testimonials stating age and salary expected, to Box No. 6182, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Government Office in Bombay Graduate Clerk with accounts and general office experience. Pay Rs. 60-3-90. Age limit 25 years. Muhammadan preferred. Post temporary for two years but likely to be permanent thereafter. Candidates should apply in own handwriting stating qualifications and experience and furnish copies of certificates to Box No. 3241, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted B.A., B.T.s strong in History, Geography and Sanskrit, for a local High School. Apply sharp stating the minimum salary required to Box No. 6179, "Bombay Chronicle."

European Firm require energetic and experienced salesman on nominal salary plus commission to sell High Class Decorative and Industrial Paints, etc., of proved quality. Apply Box No. 3220, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio and Broadcasting. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas. Royal Telegraph and Railway Duties College, Dadar, Bombay. (6203).

Wanted experienced Weaving Assistants for Cotton Mill in Bengal for Night Shift. Those having good labour control and experience in Fine Counts with Dobby and Jacquard designs will be given preference. Pay Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials stating references and age to Box No. 6172, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatan.— Applications are invited from respected Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Poona on Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2-1/2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dwarakanath Narayan Madiwale Esq., District Manager for Poona, Mohammed Isab Building, Behind Wollen Mill, Dadar. (6176)

12. TO BE LET.

Well ventilated independent blocks, half blocks, 95|-, 45|-, "Dias Lodge," Grant Road Rana Street. Apply top floor. 6208.

To Be Let Dani Bungalow on Seaside, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply within. Phone No. 42544. (6166).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

Mr. Keulencar of Goa has made a Grammar of a new language composed by himself. (6206).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 225-Rupee-Loan By Fifteen 16-1/2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (6001)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Dispensary in mill area Parel. Apply Dr. Langrana, Habib Building, DeLisle Road(Lower Parel. (6161.)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1936-37 will commence on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class is 1st June, 1936.

1. Boarders to all classes except M.A., M.Sc. & B. T., 7th July, 1936.
2. Day-Scholars to all classes except M.A., and M.Sc., 10th July, 1936.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. classes (both Boarders & Day-Scholars), 14th July, 1936.

N.B.—I. Students selected for admission to the B.T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College for final selection on the 7th and 8th July, 1936.

2. Prospectus for the session 1936-37 will be available from the Registrar.

Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(3202)

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tronic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from building contractors for the construction of a building for M. B. Borkar at Khed Gully, Gokhale Road, Dadar. For plans, specifications, etc., apply to Mr. H. M. Patil, Architect, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 6193.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS, COMMITTEE

Notification.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee have, with the approval of the Corporation, decided to restrict admission of pupils to the Bombay Municipal Schools in the A, B, C, D, and E Wards to two months of the year viz. June and July, except in the special circumstances mentioned below:—

1. Children who come from schools outside Bombay with a leaving certificate owing to migration of their parents to Bombay will be allowed to be admitted to schools during any part of the year.
2. Children who after a test are found fit for being admitted to a particular standard in any part of the year will be admitted to schools as a special case.

This step has been taken both in the interest of the pupils as well as of the department with a view to avoiding waste of funds of the Committee and waste of energy of pupils, who, when they join schools late in the year are found to be incapable of proceeding with the studies of the classes to which they are admitted with the result that they remain in the same class in the next year and have to repeat their studies.

With a view to avoiding such wastage, the public are advised to make it a point to get their pupils admitted to schools in June or July every year.

The restriction of admission of pupils mentioned above does not apply to schools in compulsory area, i. e. in F and G Wards wherein children of school-going age (6—11 years) will be admitted during any part of the year as at present.

R. V. PARULEKAR.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 19th May 1936.
3248.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED, UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following articles, at the risk of the owners at 1-30 P. M. (S. T.) on Wednesday the 10th June 1936, at the Railway Company's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

A quantity of booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothings, books, umbrellas, vessels, as also the articles belonging to Bandra Shunting porter, Vithal Tatia, who was dismissed from the Railway Company's service.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 P. M.
One of the most amazing true Romantic adventures ever written
"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"
A Metro-Goldwyn Picture
WITH
CHARLES LAUGHTON & CLARK GABLE.

DIRECT ACTION REMEDY FOR RAILWAY "AXE"

LOCAL WORKERS OF G. I. P. WELCOME FORMATION OF RETRENCHMENT RESISTANCE COMMITTEE

The Gen. Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Union, writes:—

A special conference of the G.I.P. Railway workers (between Bombay and Kalyan) was held on Tuesday, Mr. Rajni Mukarji presiding.

The conference was attended by workers from Kalyan, Thana, Kurla, Byculla and other places.

In his introductory speech Mr. R. A. Khedgiker explained how railway workers were suffering on account of intensification of work, by ever-growing unemployment and the fast-worsening of the conditions of railway employees. He pointed out that to resist this onslaught is necessary to prepare for an All-India Railway Workers' strike. Then he welcomed Mr. Rajni Mukarji and requested him to preside.

HOW DEFICITS ARE ARRIVED AT

In his presidential address Mr. Rajni Mukarji pointed out how the talk of deficit in railway earnings is a regular deception of public. The progressive decline in the railway earnings, he pointed out was due to the serious economic crisis. He pointed out that so far as Rs. 32 crores and over are to be set aside to pay the interest on capital invested, so far as Rs. 3 crores bill has got to be paid as salary to the Gazetted Officers and so far as the Revenue Fund, Depreciation Fund, Strategic Railway cost is a fixed charge on Railway Revenue, there is not the least justification for cutting down the workers' starving wages. He pointed out how a terrible burden on Indian Finance is put year by year by the British Capital invested in Indian railways. Between 1925 and 1934 Indian railways have paid in the form of interest 290 crores of rupees to British Capitalists and unless this fixed charge on Indian Railway Revenue was reduced there would be any balancing of the budget. Then he pointed out how workers all over India had become restive. Referring to different strikes on Indian railways he pointed out that it was high time that all railway workers throughout the country got ready for action against the Railway Boards' offensive. He stressed on the need of solidarity of workers and the strengthening of their respective Unions.

Messrs. Fazali Karim, Abdul Kadar, Ajodhya Prasad, Ama Zaman, B. K. Mukarji, Ghanekar, Mohanlal and others also spoke.

RIVAL UNIONS MUST GO.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa of the B. N. Railway Labour Union, in his speech expressed satisfaction at the work being done by the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. He pointed out that after the amalgamation of the two Unions on G. I. P there was no justification whatsoever to start another rival Union viz. the New Staff Union. He emphasized the necessity of putting in practice the slogan of "One Union in One Industry" and called upon the workers of the G. I. P. Railway to mobilise around their G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union and wipe out their rival, which had no right to exist. He instanced how on the B. N. Railway they had wiped out a rival Union which was now a defunct body so far as the B. N. Railway workers were concerned. Then he pointed out the necessity for an organised militant resistance of All-India Railway workers to fight out the Railway Boards' offensive.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

"This special conference of G.I.P. Railway workers expresses its emphatic opinion that there is not the least justification for any retrenchment on Indian Railways and as such condemns the action of the Railway Board who have declared their plans for retrenching 3,500 workers on State-managed railways and still a greater number on other Indian railways".

MOVE FOR DIRECT ACTION.

"Whereas the Railway Board and all other Railway administrations have been continuously intensifying their attack on Indian Railway workers by retrenching thousands of workers every year; Whereas in the name of economy, rationalisation and job analysis and such other methods the work on railways has been intensified; whereas the conditions of service have been worsened year after year; it is the considered opinion of this conference that a concerted action on a country-wide scale by way of direct action is alone the remedy to fight the offensive of the Railway Board; and as such it calls upon the Railway Men's Federation to immediately convene an All-India Railwaymen's Conference to consider this question."

"This conference heartily congratulates representatives of certain railway unions for forming a Railway Retrenchment Resistance Committee, which, in the opinion of this conference, will be the means through which railway workers can bring pressure on the leadership of the Railwaymen's Federation for holding an All-India Railwaymen's Conference with the purpose of making preparations for direct action when necessary. As such this conference accords its full support to the work of this committee and calls upon the militant section in Indian railway unions to co-operate fully with this committee in its agitation for effective resistance for retrenchment on railways".

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

"This special conference heartly supports the programme chalked out by the 15th session of the Trade Union Congress with a view to prepare the Indian Working Class to fight against the Slave constitution, against the capitalist attack on the standard of living of Indian working class, against the repression and assures the Trade Union Congress that the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union shall fully implement the resolutions and decisions of the Trade Union Congress."

"This conference heartly welcomes the move for structural unity between the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation which is the immediate necessity for building a strong united front to fight the onslaught on the Indian working class. But this conference views with grave concern the tactics of those Federation leaders who have been creating divisions in the ranks of G.I.P. Railway workers by starting rival Union under the title of New Staff Union and urges upon the N.F.T.U to immediately cause desolution of the New Staff Union which would help cementing the path for unity."

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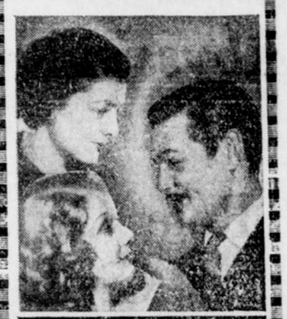
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Future Of Match Industry In India

If Proper Standard Is Maintained There Is Good Scope For Indian Manufacturers

By R. N. BAPASOLA

We are all aware that Match Industry has made great progress in India though during the past decade small works had to suffer very considerably due to the starting of the Swedish Combine. They have gone to the extent of controlling all important match factories throughout the World.

They started competition but they maintained the standard of quality and the proper organisation of sales. They have also taken special care to supply irreproachable quality goods equal to any best imported stuff. Many Indian concerns that were not able to finance their organisations had to suffer and were compelled to close down. Those firms that are able to produce proper quality and maintained their standard and had enough funds for manufacturing and maintaining the sales organisation succeeded well in spite of severe Swedish Competition.

We must thank Japanese manufacturers of machinery who helped in starting numerous match factories and by supplying the proper experts with a view to prepare necessary chemicals, compounds, drying of the splints and manufacturing boxes, etc.

A MISTAKEN NOTION

It is, therefore, a mistaken notion on the part of many Indian firms to believe that they will not succeed if they were to start proper factory as against the existing Swadeshi and Indian concerns. They must not forget that if a new factory is started now they would be in a much better position to get the latest up-to-date machinery and they can obtain the services of competent experts. But they must maintain the standardisation of quality, organisation of the proper finance to work the factory also for raw material and for the finished product and they must be in a position to maintain the sales organisation on modern lines.

In that case alone they must start a factory for 75,000 boxes per day of 8 hours full size. We Indians ought to follow the correct method of the organisation of sales, standardisation of quality and also we must be in a position to put up-to-date German Japanese or Swedish machinery and thus alone can we obtain the greatest success.

We have got much greater chance of success than foreigners because we are able to maintain the organisation at very low cost but the organisation must be on right and efficient lines. We are all aware that "The Islam Match Factory" of Surat which was started more than 20 years ago is still in existence and conducting the work well. The factory charges one or two annas for allowing any visitors to see the working condition.

The automatic machinery plays an important part in the manufacturing of matches including manufacturing of boxes, drying of the splints, grinding and mixing of the chemicals, filling up the boxes, automatic stamping and labelling the boxes etc.

They, therefore, deserves very great credit for having established their Industry well in spite of severe competition of foreigners and existing Swedish Organisations. There are large number of match factories in India working on commercial scale and almost all are successful.

MAINTAIN PROPER STANDARD

I warn the existing Indian manufacturers to see that they maintain the proper standard of quality, the correct number of splints must be filled in every box as required and if possible to be marked, the splint must not get bent as it is usually the case with some of the defective manufacturers, the splints must be dried and chemical tips must be of proper composition so that they may ignite well. The sides of the boxes must be manufactured with proper paper with chemical composition, and it must not get torn but must give the best results as it is supplied by Swedish Combined and foreign manufacturers.

I may also add that the Japanese match making plant with a capacity of 75,000 boxes, full size per day of 8 hours would cost about YN. 11.500 CIF Bombay. A capable expert for installing the machinery and training our workers will be sent on the following terms:—Return passage 2nd class, minimum salary of Yn. 250 per month and a special bonus twice a year and contract period for at least 2 years with necessary guarantee.

With regard to German machines they can be obtained Rm. 98,000 FOB Hamburg and if a tecanical expert is required one will have to pay L .1000 for teaching men and 2nd class fare. This will give a clear idea regarding the starting of such an industry but do not forget that you have to calculate the cost of raw materials and funds, etc., which would amount to Rs. 50,000 over and above the cost of machinery. There are large number of Indian Concerns that have also acquired the knowledge of manufacturing safety machines and it is quite likely that you can get the services of such experts in India also. This industry should obtain the greatest amount of success due to exorbitant tariff walls.

I also draw the attention of the existing factories to put up latest and up-to-date machinery and to organise their sales, standardise their quality and to maintain the same and I feel confident that they will obtain best results and success.

Importance Of Cottage Industries In National Economy

How Indian Village Crafts Were Suppressed And How They Can Be Revived

By V. L. MEHTA

The following are some interesting extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta at Poona in connection with the Spring Lectures series:—

Of the numerous problems that confront India to-day, few have attracted so much attention as the distress caused in rural areas by the economic depression and the enormous growth of unemployment that has occurred both among the rural and the urban population during recent years. There are no official statistics of the extent of unemployment prevailing in India, but those competent to judge compute the number of unemployed persons in India at between 4 to 5 crores. How acute in its intensity this problem is in India can be gauged from the fact that, according to the statistics compiled by the League of Nations, the number of unemployed persons in the various countries of the world stands at 3 crores. And the problem is bound to grow acuter in India in the near future.

And what livelihood can agriculture yield when for the 27 crores of the population in British India we have only 23 crores of acres under cultivation giving an average of scarcely an acre per head of the population? Although, our country is deemed to be predominant by agriculture, agricultural production falls far short of the demand for food grain. It cannot be ignored that at the rate at which our population tends to grow even if intensive and improved methods of cultivation are adopted and the standard of production rises, it may scarcely suffice to feed the growing population. In the opinion of the Royal Commission on agriculture in India, the chief solution of the problems of the cultivator is intensification or diversification of his agriculture. Intensive cultivation, however, is possible only where irrigation facilities exist, because dry farming is a precarious occupation in our country and especially in large regions of the Bombay Presidency. For India as a whole out of a total area of 23 crores only 5 crores of acres benefit by irrigation, giving an average of less than one-fifth of an acre per head of the population. In the Bombay Presidency, the proportion of the irrigated to the gross area shown is still lower being only 3.9 per cent. The cultivator in dry zones susceptible to famines and scarcities is naturally averse to experimenting with improved methods especially such as involve any outlay of funds that he can ill afford to spare.

THE REMEDY.

The only remedy for the poverty and indigence that this state of affairs must inevitably result in is obvious. It is now over fifty years since the Famine Commission of 1880 urged "the development of industries other than agriculture ond independent of the fluctuation of the seasons." And yet what do we find to-day? According to the census of 1891 the population dependent on agriculture was 61 per cent; to-day it is 73 per cent. This process can have only one result. Agriculture has ceased to be an enterprise worked on any sound economic basis, it has become a sweated industry resorted to by too many people the majority of whom can derive at least a poor and precarious living from it. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India put it to a very great extent "the cultivator in India labours not for profit, nor for a net return, but for subsistence." The lack of alternative means of securing a living and the difficulty of finding any avenue of escape compel the people to crowd on the land.

DIVERSITY OF OCCUPATIONS.

Obviously, therefore, if India is to prosper, it is essential that the rural population should have a diversity of occupations. No where in the world has the smallholder such as forms the backbone of rural economy in India accomplished the task of making a living out of his small holding without the aid of animal husbandry or domestic industries. It is essential that when he is unemployed or under-employed, the cultivator should have opportunities of utilizing his slack time on some full-time industry or suitable remunerative part-time occupation as the needs of the situation may demand.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

How can this be done most suitably? Our country's main demand has been that there should be rapid industrialization, for as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has observed in his Presidential address at the last session of the Indian National Congress, only thus will the standard of life of the people rise substantially and poverty be combated. It has, however, too often been assumed in the past that the process of industrialization should be on a capitalistic basis and that large scale organization and the introduction of machinery and the use of mechanical power are its necessary concomitants. Not only has this assumption been confined to theory, but all vigorous efforts for the industrialization of the country that have been made during the last half-a-century have been mainly directed towards the setting up of factories, mills and other large scale organizations run by joint stock corporation. It cannot be denied that these enterprises have for some time enjoyed a dual advantage—protection from the State and patronage from the public. And yet all told what has been the net contribution of large scale industrialization to the solution of the problem of relieving the pressure of population on the land? Not more than one per cent. of the total population of the country are engaged in factories, mines plantations and railways and this during a period when our population has grown by over 30 per cent. Confining our attention to Bombay, which is industrially more advanced than any other province in India we find out of a total population of over two crores, only four lakhs of persons have found employment in factories. Notwithstanding all the time and attention devoted to large scale industries, it is curious to find that even to-day the number of those engaged in the various cottage industries of the Presidency exceeds that of workers in factories, and that the handloom weaving industry alone supports over 5 lakhs of the population of the Presidency. The number of workers in the various textile industries of the Presidency carried on by hand was 1.78 lakhs while our mill industry which is the oldest and best established in India employs 2.52 lakhs of persons.

These industries moreover provide no solution to our main problem which is to discover some means of relieving the pressure of population on the land and of adding to the earning capacity of our vast rural population.

NEED FOR BALANCED ECONOMY.

Our economy has become most unbalanced, inasmuch as the urban large scale industries have failed so far to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment. Why is it that they have failed to meet the problem? In the first place, the organization of large-scale industries involves the diverting of the surplus population from villaages to towns and cities. Desirable though this step may be in relieving the pressure of population on the land, it does not solve the problem of finding work for those left behind, large numbers of whom are either temporarily disengaged for agricultural operations or all the year round have less work to do than can occupy them for the full working day. Secondly, large scale factories utilizing imported machinery or occasionally foreign raw materials fail to take advantage of the local resources available in rural areas, resources that were exploited to the full in the past but now go to waste. Both the skill and the labour of rural areas and the resources either cease to be utilized for the good of the community or are harnessed ineffectively and uneconomically. Hence it is that cottage industries have occupied an important place in the national economy of all countries, especially those that are predominantly agricultural. Everywhere it is recognized that the handicrafts have a cultural value of their own in preserving and developing the skill and inherent artistic capabilities of the humblest individual. In India their role in national economy is all the more important, for as we have seen our problem is to carry the industries to our farms, and to combine industry with agriculture.

The general term cottage industries for our present purposes covers not only the industries carried on by individuals with the help of members of their families but also those part-time occupations the pursuit of which is intended to supplement the income of the persons engaged in some other main occupation.

SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Until the advent of machinery, all production was carried on through cottage industries which were either full-time or part-time occupations. This was the old world economy all over the world, but especially in India where in the words of a British writer "a busy population had covered the land with the marks of industry ..... skilled artisans converted the rude products of the soil into fabrics of unrivalled delicacy and beauty." An enumeration of the variety of these articles, that used to be exported to the West, all produced by hand, and in the homes of the people, will stagger the imagination of any one to whom industrialization and large-scale factories are synonymous terms, chinaware, pottery, coir, ropes, cotton manufacture of all descriptions such as muslins and calicoes, woollen, lacqueur ware, oil, silks, soap, sugar, articles made from leather horns, bones, tortoise shells, these were all exported from India to England. By the imposition of heavy duties on the imports into England of Indian manufactures, the granting of special privileges to Britishers in India, the forcing on India of a fiscal policy opposed to its interests, all these industries were ruthlessly crushed a century ago. But as we are more concerned with the present and the future than with the past, it is idle to go into the history of the suppression. The traditions survive to this day in some fields of production, but owing to the competition of cheap imported machine-made goods and the apathy of the consumer, several of the arts survive merely to decorate our curioshops. No longer do they produce articles of utility in large quantities to be consumed all over the country. It is only a few industries like handloom weaving where the artisans are still putting up a brave fight. If these handicrafts and cottage industries are to survive and be preserved they should not be left to fight their own battles alone. Both the community and the State must bestir themselves.

(To Be Continued.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

sections under the head of "Managing Agents."

Under Sec. 2(9) the definition of the word "Manager" has been proposed to be amended to include Managing Agents. But the words "Managing Agents" have not been made to include manager. The effect is that the provisions relating to the managers will apply to the managing agents but not 'vice versa'. Consequently, the new sections under this head do not apply to or affect the managers, secretary or other persons occupying the position of manager. Any firm or company can nullify the operation of this section by assuming the names of managers or secretaries and enjoy the privileges which the present sections aim to restrict. The heading should be manager and consequent alterations should be made in these new sections or the definition of the word "manager" should be properly amended.

The Bill which has been introduced is of vital importance to the commercial community of India, both Indians and Europeans, and it should not be passed hastily without being circulated for public opinion.

Indian Companies Act

A Plea For Redrafting Provisions Of Amending Bill

By P. BASU

The Bill that was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd of March last for amending the Indian Companies Act, 1913, requires a thorough scrutiny before it is placed on the Statute Book. Some of the provisions of the intended Act are inconsistent and conflicting and unless minute attention is given to them and they are redrafted, they will be a source of unusual hardship and may lead to unnecessary litigation.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Clause 12 amends Sec. 32(1) and (3). Under the proposed amendment every company shall make a list of all persons who on the day of the annual general meeting are members of the company etc. The said list under the present amendment of sub-section (3) is required to be completed and filed within 21 days after the day of annual general meeting. Therefore, the preparation of the list as well as its filing, including the holding of annual general meeting must be done within one year from the incorporation Non-compliance imposes a fine of Rs. 50 per day.

Under Sec. 76 as proposed to be amended by Clause 23 of the Bill, the company is given the liberty to hold its first general meeting with a year from its incorporation. If a company holds such a meeting on the last day allowed to it, it cannot comply with the present amended Sec. 32 and has to pay a fine of Rs. 50 per day for 21 days which amounts to Rs. 1,050.

TRANSFER TO INFANTS.

Clause 14 introduces a new Sec. 35A prohibiting transfer to infants and persons of unsound mind. This section will be of great hardship to the undivided joint family and to many firms, specially those dealing in shares and Stocks. In case of partition or dissolution of partnership by the death of a partner leaving infant heirs, the assets so far as they consist of shares cannot be divided and transferred to infants. This section has been taken from the English law on the subject where the system of joint family or joint family business, as prevailing in India, is unknown. The Act should therefore, make some provisions for such transfer but on certain restrictions in cases of not fully paid-up shares.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

Cluase 23 substitutes a new section for Sec. 76. Under this section the company is required to hold a general meeting once at least in every year and not more than months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting.

Therefore, a company which holds a meeting, say, on the 15th of June, 1933, is at liberty to hold the next meeting on the 15th of September, 1937, at which it can pass its annual Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. But under the Indian Income-tax Act Sec. 22, the company is bound to file its Return without being called for by the I.T.O. every year on or about the same time according to the accounting period adopted by a company and the Return is to accompany a Profit and Loss Account as passed by the company in general meeting. Consequently, the privilege extended by Sec. 76 cannot be availed of by the company which must hold its general meeting within the time allowed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act and pass its Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to enable it to file its Return; in default the company is liable to an exparte assessment under Sec. 23(4). This inconsistent position should have been bridged over.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Clause 31 amends Sec. 83B. Under the present amendment not more than one-third of the whole number of directors shall be appointed otherwise than by the members at a general meeting. The legal effect of it is that if the Board is constituted in contravention of this section it would not be a valid Board and all its actions will be 'ultra vires'. Sec. 84(1) authorises appointment of directors by the articles of association and requires filing of (a) their consent to act as such directors and (b) a contract to take up the qualification shares unless they have signed the memorandum for the number of qualification shares. Under Sec. 84(2) a list of such directors is also required to be filed at the time of registration of the company. But such directors under the present amendment cannot constitute a valid board unless and until three times of their number are appointed by members in general meeting. Hence with the registration of the company, no prospectus can be issued as the same is required to be signed by the directors. Nor the company can receive share application or proceed to allotment with a defective board. This will be a great drawback in the formation of a company. Further the directors invalidly constituted as they are, cannot call a general meeting nor there is any provision in the Act whereby the members can call such meeting except an extraordinary general meeting. Moreover as these directors cannot proceed to allotment how can they bring in any members except the subscribers to the memorandum? The amendment proposed should be made enforceable after the first general meeting when all the directors would retire pursuant to regulation 78 of Table A which has been under the proposed amendment made applicable to all companies.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Clause 35 introduces some new

(Continued in column 2.)

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GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc|s. (25.53 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital by Winifred Flavelle (Violin). Liebesfrued (Love's Joy) (Kreisler). Canzonetta (d'Ambrosio) Hejre Kati (Hubay).

7-46 p.m. "Feminine Fame on Parade." A revue of old favourites. Book and lyrics by Joan Young; music by Nine Smith. Presented by Douglas Moodie.

8-15 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by Miklos Lorsy. From the Hungaria Restaurant, London.

8-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Cyril Perfect (Violin) and Elsa Jordon (Pianoforte).

9-0 p.m. Reading.

9-15 p.m. Orchestral Music.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcement. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.

9-45 p.m. The Arthur Dulay Quintet. John Tornay (Tenor).

Bombay Programme

MONDAY, 25TH MAY.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.

6-0 p.m. Anil Biswas. Hindustani and Bengali Songs.

7-0 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxman Rao Oghale.

7-15 p.m. Gazal and Quvalis. Allabux.

7-45 p.m. Commercial News.

8-0 p.m. Sarangi Solos. Khan Saheb Habibkha Alladiakha.

8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-40 p.m. Kha Saheb Habib Kha Alladiakha. In Been Solos and Vocal Music.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. "A Day in the Life of a Superintendent of a Training Ship." Capt. Digby Beste.

10-0 p.m. Instrumental Concert. The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry. Conductor, Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M.

Calcutta Programme

MONDAY, 25TH MAY.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boy. A Light Orchestral Concert from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. By Nripen Chatterjee—"The Poets of Bengal." (Contd.)

2-16 p.m. Talk: "Children's Inquisitiveness and Its Satisfaction" By Preety Gupta.

2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.

5-36 p.m. Bengali Duet by Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy.

5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Talk.

6-6 p.m. Instrumental Music. Arya Orchestra, conducted by Surendra Lall Das.

6-16 p.m. Light Bengali Sons. Surendra Chandra Chakravarty.

6-31 p.m. Sukhendu Goswamy.

6-51 p.m. "A Pastoral and a Minuet." Composed by Banikumar. Music by P. K. Mullick in collaboration with Sailesh Datta Gupta. Produced by B. Bhattacharya.

7-51 p.m. SB News in English.

8-6 p.m. SB A Studio Concert:—Grazia Cohen, Elocutionist: Phyllis Rogers, Pianist: Frank Murgatroyd. Light Tenor

8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

9-6 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. Arya Orchestra, conducted by Surendra Lall Das.

9-16 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs by Kamalabala.

9-36 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. (Contd.), Arya, Orchestra.

9-46 p.m. SB Talk: "Accounts not accounted for" by Chitra Gupta.

10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programme

MONDAY, 25TH MAY.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal.
"Naat" by Radha Bai of Delhi.

8-10 a.m. P. S. Mukherji. Sarod—Gat Asa.

8-15 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri.

8-30 a.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Bhibas.

8-35 a.m. Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. Thumri.

8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Himalayan Climbing". By G. D. Joshi.

9-0 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhopali.

9-10 a.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. "Kis wajna se lab par mere faryad na ati, Woh chot nahin khai thi jo yad na ati." (Dagh)

9-20 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. "Kia puchhte ho muh se paehlu men tere kia hai, Ab to nahin hai kuchh bhi dil tha so kho gaya hai." (Akbar Allahabadi).

9-30 a.m. Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Arbab-i-ishtiaq se pardah na chahie, Ai husn-i-khudnuma tujhe aesa na chahie." (Hasrat).

9-40 a.m. Malang Khan—Sur Bahar—Bhairvin.

9-50 a.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. "Aj araish-i-gaisu-i-duta hoti hai, Phir miri jan giriftar-i-bala hoti hai." (Akbar Allahabadi).

1-0 p.m. A Recorded Programme of Hindustani—Thumris.

6-0 p.m. Mohammad Shafi of Delhi Thumri.

6-10 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. "Hari mirchen titahia zalim na dalo re." (Dadra).

6-20 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. "More nain lage unhin se." (A Thumri).

6-30 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Marva.

6-40 p.m. Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Lutf ki unse iltija na karen Ham nen aisa kabhi kia na karen."

6-50 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Khamsa Naatiah.

7-0 p.m. Barkat Ali. "Tum bhi pit Laro to jano." (Taseer).

7-15 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Bhopali.

7-20 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Marwari Nautch Tume.

7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "The Folk Songs of Nepal." By F. H. Qureshi.

7-45 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. "Tere samnen baith ke rona en." (A Punjabi Rustic Song).

7-50 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. "Tumhin se hui mujhko ulfat kuchh aisi Na thi warna meri tabiaat kuchh aisi." (Akbar Allahabadi).

8-0 p.m. Mohammad Shafi of Delhi. "Meri qismat ki tarah rahti hai bal khai hui, Zulf par bhi ki sajhti ki gireh ai hui.' (Dagh).

8-10 p.m. Sachin Das of Calcutta. Classical Music.

8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustana) "In Company of Dagh" by Agha Shaer.

8-45 p.m. Sacrin Das of Calhutta. Classical Music.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. Time Signel. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "William Finch." By Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff. R. E. William Finch was an early tourist in India, who paid a visit to Agra and Lahore at the beginning of the 17th Century.

10-0 p.m. Sachin Das of Calcutta. Classical Music.

10-35 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore: (a) "Dekhe biman bechain."—Thumri Khammaj. (b) "Lagi mori bindia chamkan lagi."—Thumri.

U. S. CELEBRATES RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

Play Expounding His Teachings Staged At Portland, Oregon

SAN FRANCISCO, (By Air Mail).

Coinciding with similar events in all parts of the world specially in India, the San Francisco Vedanta Society concluded the celebration of the birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna, the renowned saint and mystic of India with elaborate ceremonies.

At a public meeting held in this connection at the Centur. Club, a copy of the memorial booklet describing teachings of the great saint was given to each person attending. Special music was arranged and one of the members of the Society read a paper describing his experience during a visit to the head monasteries of the Ramakrishna Order near Calcutta.

Swami Asokananda, leader of the local society, delivered an interesting lecture on "Sri Ramkrishna's Message to the Modern world."

"The Examiner", a local daily of a very wide circulation, in accordance with its practice of printing an excerpt of a sermon delivered in one of the San Francisco churches on the previous day, published Swami Asokananda's inspiring address last Monday.

A report from Washington states:—

The birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna is being celebrated at different places in the United States of America by rotations. One such celebration was held last week end at Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the local Vedanta Society. Besides services, meetings and dinner in which a large number of Americans participated there was an Oriental playlet staged on the occasion.

"The Life from the Beyond"—for that is the name of the playlet, was based upon the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna, the Indian prophet who preached the harmony of all religions. The object of the playlet was to expound the fact that there is one Supreme Being, regardless of one's method of worship, that when all is said and done we all have the same aim, striving to attain the same goal, all heading for the same heaven, irrespective of the routes chosen.

Prominent among those who participated in this celebration which extended over a week were Mr. Ralph Thom, Dr. Norman F. Coleman of the Reed College, Rev. John Delaunay of the University of Portland and Dr. George Noble of the Reed College.—United Press.

SERVICE CONDITIONS IN KHADDAR BHANDARS

Bombay Employees' Union Chief's Statement

Mr. Rathubhai N. Desai presiding the Khadi Bhandars' Employees' Union, Bombay, has issued the following statement in connection with the service conditions in Bombay Khaddar Bhandars:—

I have read in paper the report of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to the local Khadi Bhandars. I have also read the address presented to the Congress President by Sjt. Purushotam Kanji. I have been glad to note that the Secretary of A.I.S.A. found it necessary to make a reference in the address regarding the hours of work, leave and weekly respites of khadi workers.

ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF WORK

The A.I.S.A. Secretary has also made a reference regarding the living wage scheme they have recently introduced. It would be better if he could have supplied us with figures as to what actually spinners and weavers get a day as per this scheme. If they could take it to their heart to introduce a system to pay the so-called living wage, what fault was there of the poor salesmen and workers who have been working at most inadequate and hand-to-mouth wages in the Bhandar?

I, therefore, wish the Secretary could have also stated the standard of wages paid to the workers. Let me remind him of the fact that there is no arrangement for casual and sick leave and that, although there is a scheme for a Provident Fund, the salaries are so inadequate that very few of the workers can take advantage of it.

The Secretary has stated before Panditji that all members of the staff are regular spinners and pay their monthly quota. Do they do so under compulsion of service rules or willingly?

SIR DINSHAW WACHA MEMORIAL

Committee Appeals For More Funds

The Sir Dinshaw Wacha Memorial Committee at a meeting recently held have decided that a statue of the late Sir Dinshaw at a moderate cost should be erected on a suitable site in Bombay and that the bulk of the subscriptions be devoted to the establishment of a Fellowship of Economic Research in the University of Bombay.

It is hardly necessary to remind the public of the meritorious services of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha to the country and the obligation that rests on all to raise a fitting Memorial to him. The Committee, therefore, trusts that the public will subscribe in a liberal manner to the Memorial Fund.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Treasurer Sir Dinshaw Wacha Memorial Committee, C/O the Central Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and they will be gratefully acknowledged.

The following is the second list of subscriptions:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 29,352. Sir Victor Sassoon 1,000. "C. D. D." 300, Seth Mathuradas Vissonji 251, "A Parsi Admirer" 250, Lady Aimai Phirozeshah M. Mehta 250, Shet Lalbhai Dalpathbhai 250, Mr. Cowasji Manockji Sutaria 100, Mr. Vaikunthlal S. Thakore 100, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram 100, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta 100, H. E. Sir Harry Haig 100, Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons 100, Messrs. Batlivala and Karani 100, Messrs. J. S. Guzder and Sons 100, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dorabji 100, Mr. M. P. Khareghat 100, Messrs. Ford Rhodes and Parks 100, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das 101. Further subscriptions from the Staff of the Central Bank of India 57-8-0, Messrs. Bottlewalla and Bhesania 51, Mr. Murzban C. Chhoi 51, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia 50, Sir Leslie Hudson 50, Mr. Jamshed Ardeseer Wadia 50, Mr. Pestonji Dinsha Master 50, Mr. S. S. Patkar 50, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye 50, The Hon. Sir James Grigg 50, Messrs. Rustom S. Powvala 50, Chotalal I. Parekh 50 J. J. Kapadia 50, and H. B. Clayton 50, Hon. Sir N. H. Choksy 56, Dr. Erach Kapadia 50, Messrs M. P. Bharucha and Sons 51, J. M. Fitter 31, V. N. Chandavarkar 30 and Darab Dinsha Kanga 25, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd. 25, Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan 25, Mr. Jehangir Bhicajee Dalal 25, Messrs Vandrevala and Dordi 25, Bhaidas Maganlal 25, Dorabji Framji 25 and Merwanji N. Mehta 25, Messrs. D. S. Madan and Son 25, Mr. Firoze Jehangir 25, Mr. Gulamhussein Moloobhoy 25, Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt 25, Chunilal Virchand 25, Dadabhoy C. Bharucha 25, P. M. Madon 25, Purshottam Pranvallabh 25 and D. D. Shroff 25, "In pious memory of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, an old friend and colleague of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha 20, "A Poor Zoroastrian" 15, Mr. Rustom J. J. Modi 10, Lord Lloyd £5 or Rs. 66, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst £5 or Rs. 66.

Grand Total is Rs. 34,245-8-0 and £10 received from England.

HOW INCREASE IN KHADI WAGES WORKS

Tamilnad Statistics For April

The Secretary, A.I.S.A., Tamil Nad writes:—

"Khadi lovers in the country may be interested to learn the progress we have made during one month, i.e., April 1936, after the introduction of the minimum living wages scheme:—

12,314 spinners were served at 28 of our centres, each centre covering nearly 15 villages.

Total weight of yarn purchased for cash is 27,727 lbs. 5 oz.

The value paid for above is Rs. 31,287-13-5.

The wages earned by the Spinners exclusive of the price of cotton spun is Rs. 23,185-10-5.

Besides the above these spinners have deposited with us 4,069 lbs. of yarn costing Rs. 4,896-6-6 for their sarees.

150 looms are being engaged for weaving exclusively the spinners' own yarn.

980 looms are engaged for weaving the relief yarn.

The three certified merchants at Rajapalayam have purchased from 2,222 spinners 3,492 lbs. of yarn, wages paid being Rs. 3,510-5-4. They have collected 505 lbs. of yarn costing Rs. 866-6-9 from their spinners for sarees.

The Gandhi Ashram at Pudupalayam have purchased 3,190 lbs. of yarn paying wages of Rs. 2,140-3-9 from 822 spinners. They have so far supplied 551 sarees to their spinners at a cost of Rs. 1,667.

Thirty-five of our workers visited 170 villages 280 times in all for propaganda and for improving the yarn.

WIDOWS' EARNINGS INCREASE

Pongammal, a widow aged 40, with her little daughter at home a regular spinner, living in a village called Thylampalayam, Gobi Chettipalayam Taluq, Coimbatore District, has from February 15, to May 13 last spun 269 hanks of 840 yards of 16 counts and earned Rs. 13-3-6 as wages.

She and her daughter have attended to field labour on 36 days during this period. So to say, she has earned in 54 days Rs. 13-3-6 or nearly Rs. 0-4-0 for a day of 8 hours' labour. The same spinner in the previous year for a same period has spun 24 1|4 lbs. for a wage of Rs. 9-8-0 or has earned 0-0-11 pies per day of 8 hours.

DIAMOND RINGS SMUGGLED IN SOCKS

LONDON.

In the Customs shed at Dover stood Soloman Wulliger, a Czechoslovakian merchant. He had just arrived from Ostend.

"Anything to declare? he was asked.

He produced three goat skins, and explained that they were samples.

"Anything else?" said the official.

"Nix".

But James Herbert Wood, the Customs man, was suspicious.

He examined the case from which Wulliger had taken the skins, and inside a pair of trousers found two pairs of socks which were roled up. In each pair were two diamond and platinum rings.

Wood told of his find at Dover Police Court, when Wulliger was found guilty of concealing the rings and a diamond and platinum wristlet watch, found in his hat with intent to defraud the Customs.

He was fined £20 and ordered to pay £2-2s. costs. His defence was that he thought that diamonds were free of duty.

Ja'afarbhai A. Laljee

(By: "SHABNAM".)

Mr. Ja'afarbhai was making steady progress towards recovery under the guidance of several able doctors. But on Thursday morning his condition, owing to continued illness and lack of resistance, took a serious turn and he expired within an hour. He was, I think, forty-five at the time of his death.

I first met Mr. Ja'afarbhai in 1920 at Mahableshwar and I became so much enamoured of his sweet position, affable and refined manners and gentle kindness that our acquaintance soon developed into friendship. I have come into contact with very few people who were of his type, earnest and straightforward, kind and noble. These sterling qualities he retained up to the last.

Mr. Ja'afarbhai was a great sportsman. In Mahableshwar he used to go a hunting regularly and he must have bagged several men-eating panthers during the whole of his life. The quality of sportsmanship was a most distinguishing feature of his life. It was this quality which was of great help to him in solving many knotty problems. During the time he was Chairman of the Improvement Trust, he used to bring his opponents to his point of view with this quality of sportsmanship and this quality alone was responsible for this unique circumstance that he had no enemy in this world.

He was a very generous man in the real sense of the form and used to help not only the poor and deserving students but also persons in indigent circumstances. He was an Isna-Ashari Khoja by faith, but his helping hand came to the rescue of all, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour. He also helped people secretly, the left hand did not know what the right hand gave. This is the reason why so many poor people from Madanpura and other localities went to "Flowermead" to give an expression of their gratitude for what had been done to them by the deceased.

I have seen many brothers, but the love, affection and regard which existed between him and his elder brother Mr. Hussainbhai, were simply marvellous. They were just like "two hearts beating into one" and it was this unity which was mainly responsible for the growth of all those business concerns with which they were in any way connected. Now, Mr. Hussainbhai is left alone and no body can feel more for the loss of Mr. Ja'afarbhai than he.

Mr. Ja'afarbhai leaves behind him a widow, two sons and six daughters. Two daughters are already married. In addition to these, he leaves behind him a large army of friends and admirers to mourn his loss. May God give peace to the soul of the deceased and grant fortitude to his brother and relatives so that they may bear his loss with patience, as taught by the Quran.

(Continued From Col: 7)

the contrary. But there is undoubtedly a Devanagri movement with which I have allied myself wholeheartedly and that is to have it as the common script for all the languages spoken in the different provinces, especially those which have a large Sankrit vocabulary. Anyway, an attempt is being made to transcribe in Devanagri script the most precious treasures of all the languages of India.

Legislation To Control Coastal Traffic

SAFEGUARD AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

The following bill to control the Coastal Traffic of India was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State:—

Whereas it is expedient to encourage the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

And whereas for this purpose it is expedient to control unfair competition in the Coastal Traffic of India.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Control of Coastal Traffic of India Act, 1935.

(2) It extends to the whole of the coastal traffic of British India and of the continent of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. When the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied from a complaint, report or otherwise that unfair competition exists in the coastal traffic of British India or of the continent of India, by the lowering of the usual rates of fare or freight or by the grant of rebates or other concessions in any way whatsoever, it shall, subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act, be lawful for him to prescribe, from time to time, by rules published in the Gazette of India, the minimum rates of fare or freight between any ports in India or to prohibit by notification published in the said Gazette the grant of of any rebate or concession which in his opinion amounts to unfair competition.

3. Any person who in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council contravenes any such rule or prohibition shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000, and shall also be liable to be debarred from taking any ship into any port in India under the control of the Government of India or of any Provincial Government for such period or under such conditions as the Governor-General-in-Council may direct.

Explanation.—A person shall include any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not.

4. The Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for the procedure for complaint against or report about unfair competition,

(b) for enquiry into such complaint or report,

(c) for the imposition of the penalty of refusal of entry of any ship into any port and for the enforcement thereof.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to remove a possible impediment to the growth and development of Indian Mercantile Marine. There is no question of any discrimination between British and Indian shipping. Past experience, however shows that a well-established powerful Company engaged in coastal traffic can easily put a new venture out of action by unfair competition, e.g., rate-cutting, grant of rebates, etc. The fear of unfair competition deters Indian capital being invested in coastal shipping. If the Governor-General-in-Council be given power to prevent such competition, the fear will be largely allayed and a new line of commercial activity may be opened out to Indians. By this Bill, power is given to the Governor-General-in-Council, when he is satisfied that unfair competition exists, to fix minimum rates of fare and freight or to prohibit the grant of rebates or other concessions which are calculated to reduce such minimum rates. Contravention of any rule prescribed by the Governor-General-in-Council or any direction given by him with regard to the grant of concessions is made punishable with fine or refusal of entry to an Indian port.

HINDI OR HINDUSTANI

SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS EXAMINED

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

An objection to the use of the word "Hindi" has been thus stated in the letter reproduced in the last issue: "It has been studied by Mussalmans in the past and they have done as much if not more than their Hindu brethren, to raise it to the status of literary language. But it has also religious and cultural associations with which Mussalmans as a whole cannot identify themselves. Besides, it is now evolving a vocabulary that is exclusively its own and is generally unintelligible to those who know only Urdu."

If the Mussalmans of old studied and enriched Hindi in the past, why should they of the present generation avoid it? Surely, the Hindi of old had greater religious and cultural associations than modern Hindi has to-day. And should one avoid the use of a language because of its religious and cultural associations? Must I avoid Arabic and Persian for their religious and cultural associations? I may not be affected by the latter if I do not want to be or if I have antipathy towards them. Surely, if we are to live together as blood-brothers that we are, we may not fight shy of each other's culture. And why quarrel with the use of Sanskrit words in Hindi to the point of rebelling against the language itself? The unnatural process of using Sanskrit words in the place of simpler current words or giving the derived words their original Sanskrit form is undoubtedly a reprehensible practice and robs a language of its music. But a certain use of Sanskrit words, as the nation expands, is inevitable in the hands of Hindus who know only Sanskrit, as the use of Arabic is inevitable in the hands of Mussalmans who know only Arabic, though both write the language and have no special likes or dislikes. Educated Hindus and Mussalmans will have to acquaint themselves with both the forms. Is this not true of all growing languages? Educated Englishmen know both 'sympathy' and 'fellow-feeling' or 'fatherly' and 'paternal' or 'yearly' and 'annual.' The difficulty with us is that just now our hearts are not one and the best of us are affected by the virus of mutual suspicion.

Hindi, Hindustani and Urdu are different names for the same speech just as the dialects of Cornwall, Lancashire and Middlesex are different names for the same speech. What is beng aimed at to-day is not to evolve a new language but to adopt the language known under the three names as the inter-provincial language. I believe Shri Munshi was right when he defended the form of the language used in Hans. For rendering, say a Tamil or Telugu piece, into Hindi or Hindustani the use of Sanskrit words is almost inevitable, even as the use of Arabic words would be inevitable if one was translating an Arabic piece into Hindi or Hindustani. Ravindranath's Gitanjali in Hindi would read much less musical than it does if its Hindi or Hindustani translation studiously avoided the Sanskrit word with which Bengali is replete. Literary Mussalmans like Moulvi Abdul Haq Sahib or Aquil Sahib have but to make their own contribution to the common speech to avoid its degenerating into a language only spoken by the Hindus. I would if I could wean them from treating the Urdu form as the exclusive speech of Mussalmans, as I would wean literary Hindus from treating Hindi as the exclusive speech of Hindus. If none of them is weaned, there will be no common speech for Hindus and Mussalmans of the North. No matter by what name it is known. Here at least, therefore, we do not need to quarrel about the name. Call it by what name you like, if only you mean the same thing in all sincerity.

There remains the question of script. At the present moment, insistence of Devanagri by Mussalmans is not to be thought of. Insistence on the adoption of Arabic script by the vast mass of Hindus is still less thinkable. What, therefore, I have suggested as the definition of Hindi or Hindustani is "that language which is generally spoken by Hindus and Mussalmans of the North, whether written in Devanagri or Urdu. I abide by that definition, in spite of protests to

(Continued in Col. 5)

LATE DR. ANSARI AND PICKTHALL

Jamiat Shubban's Condolence

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen held on Friday last. The resolution was moved by Mr. Muhammad Husain Chorghay and seconded by Mr. F. M. Baig.

"This meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen puts on record its sense of deep regret at the death of Dr. Ansari. It places on record its appreciation for the services rendered by him in his capacity as a Muslim to the Muslim community. It sympathises with the bereaved family and prays in the Durbar of Allah to shower his blessings on his departed soul."

LATE PICKTHALL.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Muhammad Ismail G. Noorani and seconded by Mr. Abdul Malik G. Noorani:—

"This meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen places on record its deep sense of regret and sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall. It further records with appreciation the innumerable services rendered by him to Islam and the Muslims. It sympathises with the members of his family and prays in the Durbar of Almighty to bless his departed soul."

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 5, 1992.
Muslim: Rabiulavval 3, 1355.
Parsi: Adar 22, 1305.
Hightide: 2.43 15.31.
Lowtide: 8.30, 21.56
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of Election Propaganda Committee of "C" Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the committee office Chhotalal Bhuven Kalbadevi Road

"THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY"

A mass gathering of the Muslims of Bombay will be held on Wednesday June 3, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of the Holy Prophet of Islam when Nawab Abdul Wahid Sahib Gazi of Gowardha (C. P.) will preside.

CARROM TOURNAMENT

The Secretary of the Matunga Youths' League writes: There will be a Carroms Singles and Doubles Tournament (opened to all) under the Secretaryship of Mr. S. S. Nathan (Secy.) in the month of June. An Admission fee of Rs. 0-8-0 for Singles, and a sum of Rs. 0-12-0 will be charged for Doubles. Admission fees will be received at the Secretary's residence Block No. 6, Jethi and Jumna Bai Bhuvan Bhimani Street Matunga (G. I. P.) from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission closes by 10th of June. The Match begins from 15th of June and will end by 28th of June. The Secretary's decision is final in all matters.

The matches will be played in the morning and evening and will be fixed according to the convenience of the competitors. Competitors are allowed to bring their own strikers. A cup will be awarded to the winner and a medal to the Runner up. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of rejecting any of the competitors without assigning any reason.

UPTO FRI. MAY 29th ONLY!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Specially honoured by the LEAGUE OF NATIONS as the Screen's greatest living personality!)

IN UNITED ARTISTS'

MODERN TIMES

Also

"Mickey's Polo Team"

All-Colour Cartoon.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Wife Versus Secretary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Rhodes of Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Charlie Chan In Shanghai" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Black Box" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Death Takes A Holiday." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fang and Claw" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sutter's Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Special Agent" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as usual

CHINCHANI HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING

(From A Correspondent.)

CHINCHANI (Dist. Thana), May 22.

The annual social gathering of the students of the K. D. High School was held on the 17th inst., when the Asst. Collector of this prant presided. After the distribution of prizes speeches were made by distinguished guests. The president then addressed the meeting, in course of which he pointed out the necessity of having an Old Boy's Union.

Previous to this function, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu dramas were enacted by the students, which were appreciated by the public. The function terminated after a light refreshment.

CARROMS TOURNAMENTS

The Matunga Youth League proposes to conduct Singles and Doubles Carroms Tournament in the month of June, 1936, between the 15th and 28th at the League's premises. An admission fee of Rs. 0-8-0 for Singles and Rs. 0-12-0 for the Doubles will be levied from intending competitors. The fees will be received daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the Secretary's residence Block 6, Jethi Bai and Jumna Bai Bhuvan, Bhimani Street, Matunga (G.I.P.) and duly acknowledged. Admission closes by 10th of June. The Secretary, Mr. S. S. Nathan's decision is final in all matters. The match will be played during morning and evening hours and convenience of competitors will as far as practicable be consulted. Cups will be presented to the Winners and Medals to the Runners up in each event. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of rejecting any of the competitors without assigning any reason.

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

The first annual General Body meeting of the League will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Drashti Office, Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENDA

(1) To pass the annual report and accounts.
(2) To consider the re-drafted constitution of the League.
(3) The Election of Office-bearers.

BHARAT ITIHAS SAMSHODHAK MANDAL

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The 23rd annual conference of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona, will be held in the Mandala Mandira Hall on the 5th, 6th and 7th June, 1936, when research papers will be read by eminent scholars and lectures and open discussions will take place. The accounts for the years shake 1856-57 will be resented and the budget for the shake 1858 will be discussed in the meeting. Admission of the new members and the resignations of others will also be confirmed.

Died Of Opium Poisoning

At about 5 p.m. on the 23rd of May Dhondiba Lokhande was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He was given a stomach wash as the stomach contents smelt of opium. He died of opium poisoning a few minutes after admission.

The inquest will take place to-day (Monday.)

REGAL

Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SWEEP! POWER! MAJESTY! that's

Carl Laemmle presents

SUTTER'S GOLD

THE PICTURE THAT CAN NEVER DIE!

starring Edward ARNOLD with LEE TRACY BINNIE BARNES

HAWAIIAN Sequences!

LOVELY Girls!

Four-Anna Taxis From First June

Union's Resolve To Put Up Flags

Proposal To Set Up Workshop And Petrol Pumps Carried

Bombay will have cheap taxis with the onset of rains The 1st of June will see the Union-flag on all taxis belonging to the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union.

The decision to put up the flags was taken along with several other important ones at an extraordinary general-body meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union held at Jinnah Hall, on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Liyaqat Hussein the Union President, was in the Chair. There was a large gathering of members and a score of drivers participated in the discusson.

UNION WORKSHOP

Speakers proposed that the Union should furnish itself with a mechanical workshop which would largely alleviate the present grievance of disproportionate fees being charged for the readjustment of meters. It was also proposed that the Union should give insurance facilities to its members to meet mainly accidents and repairs.

A proposal to have Union petrol pumps to be provided through shares raised from Union members was also made. Such an arrangement would facilitate the building up of a huge Union fund from regular levy on petrol consumption.

All the proposals were properly accepted by the general body and it was resolved that the executive should consider the proposals and prepare schemes to be put before the annual meeting of the Union, which comes off next month.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY

Mr. Jhabwala speaking said that the Union was a very elastic one which must serve the real needs of its members. They were meeting for the first time after the turbulent days of the strike, which ended with a moral victory for the Union. Now they were settling down and making arrangements to carry on the Union's resolve of a 4-annas tariff and the public was with them.

PREPOSTEROUS

He said that it was preposterous that the Union's efforts in regard to the flag should be opposed by the police. Were they not entitled to have a flag like the W. I. A. A. and others? Were they not entitled to settle their own affairs? To talk of inspection after a double inspection during the year, merely because a taxi carried a Union-flag was ridiculous.

He finally appealed to the Union members to be like brothers in spite of the short-comings amongst some of them which the rigours of a protracted strike would necessarily cause.

Mr. Liyaquat Hussain also appealed to all of them to come together and proceed forward on the new platform of the 'Flag'.

VICTIMIZATION

In spite of the Government circular which allowed them to have an optional rate after the acceptance of the 'technical rate'. Mr. Liyaquat Husain said, "it was sought to put obstacles in their way through the veiled threat of inspection of vehicles which ran at a 4 annas rate on flimsy grounds. Which amounted to victimization.

The proposals made, especially the one for the 'petrol pumps', were important and such proposals were carried in the case of certain Syndicates in the city.

TIN FLAGS

The taxi-flags would be issued from 27th instant and are made of tin with red letters of B.T.D. on one side and the Union register number on the other.

The general price of the Taxi Flag was fixed at Re. 1.

It was also resolved that the members who had not yet paid their fixed quota to institute proceedings in the High Court, regarding the 'Union Cause', should pay off their dues at the time of taking the flag (Rs. 5 was fixed for the owner members and Re. 1 for driver-members).

RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolutions bearing over the present situation and appealing to the public to patronise the Union Taxis were made at the meeting:—

This extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union protests against the very obnoxious position in which the taxi drivers are put both by the Police authorities and the V. J. T. I. in the matter of passing the meters, during the Passing Test period by the Police asking for 70 cars for presentation and the V. J. T. I. passing merely 10 at the most per day, and calls upon the authorities to introduce the system of enlarging the passing period to as long a time as can conveniently permit a large number of taxis to pass and ply for hire in the Town of Bombay.

This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union deeply regrets the attitude still pursued by the Police in the matter of putting up the Union's Flag on the radiator and condemns the Police authorities' threat to introduce the system of frequent inspection of the Union's-Flag-Taxis, which is merely a pretext for victimization, and warns the Police that the threatened ruination of the poorer taxi-owner-drivers in Bombay is purely due to this kind of unreasonable and illogical position adopted by the Police in relation to taxi-men in Bombay.

This meeting invites all men in the taxi business now to give up whatever differences may have been before and during the strike over the question of rates and calls upon them at once to strengthen their union by hundred per cent. membership.

This meeting informs the public that all taxis in Bombay have been instructed by the Union to ply for hire at four-annas a mile tariff, even without the Union's Flag on it and that they should patronize the taxis of Bombay as a cheap and convenient vehicle.

This extraordinary general meeting earnestly requests the Police Commissioner not to compel the taxi-drivers and owners to put on new meters in 1937, as there is no particular necessity for having new meters whatsoever, but requests him to introduce a gradual measure of having new meters in the event of the old ones getting absolutely rotten and irrepairable.

TWO PASSENGERS ACQUITTED

Magistrate Disbelieves Prosecution Story

Two passengers, who were charged with an offence under the Railway Act for getting into a train which was in motion (as alleged by the prosecution) were acquitted by the First Class Resident Magistrate Kurla.

The prosecution story was that on December 4, last at about 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Sushilabai Wadilal and Mrs. Chanchalabai Shantilal, got into a train at Ghatkopar which had already started for Bombay. Mrs. Chanchalabai fell down on the platform, unable to get in and received slight injury.

The defence story was that Mrs. Sushilabai had already entered the compartment, before the train began to move, that Mrs. Chanchalabai helped her 4-year old daughter get into the train, and before she herself could get in, the train started with a jerk and she fell down. Both the accused pleaded "not guilty."

The Magistrate disbelieving the prosecution story added that no independent witnesses were examined, and acquitted the two passengers.

BENGAL SILK STORES IN BOMBAY

Mrs. Naidu Performs Opening Ceremony At Kalbadevi Road

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of a new shop called the "Bengal Silk Stores" at 407, Kalbadevi Road, at 10 a.m. on Sunday. A number of guests were present among whom were Mr. Nagindas T. Master Mr. Ganpat Shanker Desai, Mr. Ramdas Pratap, and Mrs. Kusum Ben Patel.

The shop stocks handspun and handwoven silk produced in Vishnupur, Bankura district, Bengal.

Mrs. Naidu speaking in Hindi said that Bengal was her province, though she had settled down elsewhere, her ancestors had come from Bengal and she had a soft corner in her heart for the province. Bengal was famous for its silks and while it was fine it was cheap also.

"MONSOON WILL MAKE IT WORSE!"

Mass Representation Sent To Collector For Renovating Andheri-Versova Rd.

The following representation has been addressed to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District regarding the condition of the Andheri-Versova Road. The petition is signed by about 300 residents of Andheri, Versova and neighbouring villages:—

"We hereby make this application to draw your urgent attention to the present deplorable, and from the traffic point of view almost dangerous, condition of the above road, especially the stretch of road from Andheri to Versova Tank nearly two (2) miles long which though nominally under the control of the Ville Parle Municipality is sadly neglected of late and it is practically not lighted which renders it even more dangerous at night, because the road has ditches and marshes on either side.

ONLY ARTERY ROAD.

"The road is the main and only artery which links the main land not only to the Colony of 50 and odd Bunglows at Versova, served by the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee, but to the important fishing town and seaport of Versova and other villages, namely. Mahad, Edgad, Aksa and Dharavi of which the total population exceeds 10,000 persons. The excellent and open sea-beach at Versova provides an ideal sea-side resort for the residents of Andheri, but it is not availed of as freely as the sea-shore at Juhu on account of the bad condition of the road. Versova has two of the best Convalescent Homes—one Khoja and one Hindu-which are each built at a cost of more than Rs. 1,00,000 on modern lines and are generally tenanted all the year round by the Middle Classes residing in Bombay.

"The Picnic Cottages, which are built on the style of Swiss Chalets with a first class restaurant, are generally liberally patronized by people of all classes and creeds.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

"There is heavy traffic on the road both pedestrian and vehicular. Hundreds of fisherwomen of the Koli class and agriculturist carry large baskets of fresh fish and other vegetable produce on their heads daily from early morning to the near suburban bazaars and return late in the evening on foot.

"The villages are known as fishing villages and supply large quantities of fresh fish to Bombay and its suburbs. The traffic is so large that there is a regular Lorry service which plies between Versova and Bombay carrying fish only. Versova is besides an important sea port for the suburbs and imports large quantities of building materials such as sand, gravel, bricks, tiles, timber, etc. and there is again a heavy traffic on this account.

"There is also a regular Bus service maintained by the Andheri-Versova Bus Co. with a fleet of ten Buses. On account of the present depression and the extreme poverty of the people who mostly use them the Bus Company now charge only two annas per passenger (as against four annas per passenger before) for a journey or four miles and the Buses also run at fixed intervals.

"There is also a large influx of visitors from Andheri and Bombay who prefer the quiet seashore of Versova to the overcrowded seashore at Juhu.

"DO IT BEFORE RAINS."

"We estimate the petrol consumption on this road by private cars, Taxis, Lorries and Buses at 150 gallons per day minimum, which yield to Government a revenue of Rs. 3,000 per month or Rs. 36,000 per year on Petrol only. The new heavy taxation on Lorries, the custom duty on tyres, tubes, motor cars, lorries etc; mean a further revenue of Rs. 15,000 or more. Altogether the revenue derived by the Government from the traffic on this road by direct and indirect taxation would easily exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum. 'Urgency.' In bare justice and out of humanity to the poor villagers who have to trudge on the road often with heavy loads on their heads and in fairness to the Lorry and Bus owners who pay heavily for Petrol and other taxes, and are therefore entitled to a decent road, and with a view to ensure the safety of the residents and visitors to Versova and give them an easy access to the seaside, we appeal to you to act as promptly as possible and to make suitable representations to the Government to renovate this important artery road affecting the welfare and safety of thousands of persons (mostly poor) entrusted to your care as Collector of this District. In view of the near approach of the Monsoon which is likely to make the road still worse, we hope you will treat this matter as urgent."

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Andheri-Versova Road

For a considerable time past, the residents of Andheri and Versova have been protesting against the deplorable condition of the Andheri-Versova Road. During this time, the road has further deteriorated, as all neglected roads must, and at present it has become almost treacherous. One can imagine the conditions on this road with the advent of the monsoon, when it is known that during the last monsoon, the road was none too safe for vehicular traffic. It cannot, of course, be imagined that pedestrians find it the easier and the smoother road. Hundreds of fishermen and agriculturists carrying heavy loads on their heads, go along that road and if there are ditches on that road, every one knows how inconvenient it makes them feel to carry heavy loads. About 300 residents of Andheri and Versova have sent in another petition to the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District to take steps to have the road repaired. One hopes that Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the present Collector, will spare no pains till the road is repaired, that is to say, almost re-laid.

Wanted Immediate Attention

It is not out of place to recall here that during the last Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Government assured a member who raised questions in the House, that they were considering the matter of reconditioning the Andheri-Versova Road. The road stretches over two miles and it must be realised that the greater the delay, the greater will have to be the expenses for laying a first class road again. How long will the Government, go on considering? Bombay's monsoon, is, unfortunately, such that it can always afford the best excuse for the suspension of any such constructional undertaking. That means, therefore, that the Government will not be in a position to do anything in this respect until the monsoon season is over. But even then what guarantee is there, that the present dispute as to who should foot the bills will be settled, and the work taken in hand? The Government ought not to wait. They should immediately undertake the construction of the road, and if accounts are to be settled, there is no doubt that they can realise the money later. There is no question of money being not available; and one day, the road has anyhow to be built. Why should the residents of Andheri and Versova pay and suffer for this sort of lethargy, no matter at whose door this may be laid?

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Juhu..... It is Juhu again in all its splendour, a real treat to the naked eye. Crowds flocked from the very early hours, both young and old to spend the day amidst those sheltering palm groves.

Those crowds really enjoy themselves with sports of every kind and fun and gaiety. In short not only the residents of the suburbs but even many persons from the city have gone Juhu crazy. But what of that Juhu road? I have many a time written on the condition of this road from the creek onwards but alas, the authorities are wholly indifferent towards it.

OPEN AIR DANCE.

On Saturday there was quite a good gathering at that open air dance on the Bandra Municipal School lawns.

Dancing commenced at 9-30 p.m. to the music of the "Spot-light Dance Band" a suburban band which rendered hot mad music that took the couples on their feet at the very first note, and what a merry lot those band men are! They kept the dancers in gaiety.

The dance was a success and the dancers included some of our best dancers who gave two exhibitions, which were very greatly appreciated. Cups where given for Foxtrot Baloon and Beauty Contests.

From what I heard I understand that though the dancers had a very nice time, they were sorely disappointed at Mr. M. Stewarts, a London-Paris Ballroom winner failing to present himself on the occasion as the crowds had been exasperated after reading the papers.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAINS COLLIDE

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Divisional Superintendent Dinapore, E. I. Railway, wires:—

At 21-42 hours on the 23rd instant the 47 Up Monghyr-Gaya passenger collided with 167 Up goods at Warisaliganj station on the South Bihar section. The engine of the 47 Up derailed and the last three vehicles in the rear of 167 Up capsized. Eight passengers and fireman of 47 Up, also two porters and guards of 167 Up goods train were injured. No serious dislocation of traffic has been caused nor transhipment of passengers is necessary.—A. P.

Motor Driver Sustains Fatal Injuries

At about 1-30 a.m. on Sunday the 24th May a motor car No. W. 4048, driven by Gulam Hussein Haji Habib was going along Lady Jamshedji Road. It first collided with a bullock cart, swerved, mounted the footpath and dashed against a gas lamp. The driver was injured and died of concussion of brain and multiple injuries of face on way to hospital.

The inquest is fixed for Monday (to-day.)

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1936

CONGRESS IN A VILLAGE

The questionnaire issued by the Congress and Mass Contacts Committee to the various Provincial Congress Committees needs to be considered seriously by all those interested in the attempt to bring the Congress in closer contact with "the masses" so as to make it, as the President suggested, a body "of the masses as well as for the masses". The ideal, of course, does not mean that the so-called upper classes are not to be part of the Congress. It only means that the poor and backward tollers should, despite their backwardness, be assured their due share in the work of the Congress. The Committee for Mass Contacts, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Lucknow Congress and was desired to suggest ways and means to bring about, among other things, "closer co-operation with other organisations, of peasantry, workers and others, which aim at the freedom of the Indian people and to make the Congress a joint front of all the anti-imperialist elements in the country". The Committee consisted of Sriyuts Rajendra Prasad, Jairamdas Daulatram and Jayprakash Narayan and was required to report to the A.I.C.C. through the Working Committee by the end of July 1936. As more than a month has already passed since it was appointed, it is to be hoped that the Provincial Congress Committees will expedite the matter and enable the Special Committee to submit its report in time.

Rural Reconstruction

The questionnaire issued by the Committee is exhaustive and, if fully answered by the Provincial Committees, should supply valuable information bearing on the question. The proposed closer contact between the Congress and "the masses" can be secured partly through a change in the Congress constitution and partly through activities that are possible even without such a change. These activities may well be undertaken immediately wherever possible, if only as an experimental measure; and the experience derived therefrom will be useful to the next Congress Session in making its final recommendations on the subject. For instance, it should be possible for many District Congress Committees to undertake work of rural reconstruction in co-operation with, or on the lines of the all-India Village Industries' Association. Some critics of the association are in the habit of objecting that its work is not dynamic enough or political enough. They may well do some actual work of a more dynamic and political character in some selected villages and the Congress will not fail to profit by their experience. To refrain from demonstrating alternative and better methods of work and at the same time to decry the methods of the A.I.V.I.A. is not fair to that body and will hardly benefit the Congress.

A Bold Departure

Special interest accrues to the tendency to increase mass contacts from the decision to hold the next Congress Session in a village in East Khandesh. The decision is a bold departure from the tradition of half a century on which we congratulate the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. But there is nothing impracticable in holding a Congress Session in a village, if it is carefully selected and its inhabitants are assisted by trained workers from towns early enough. So far as organisation and initiative are concerned, we feel that the villagers of Khiroda, the Congress venue, will reveal surprising capacity for both. And they will certainly quarrel less than their more sophisticated countrymen in the towns. But the question of funds will have to be tackled by persons largely from outside. If rigorous economy is practised in every possible detail, the total cost of the session will be considerably reduced and that will be a great gain to all concerned, even apart from making it easy for villages to hold Congress Sessions in the future. If Gandhiji is consulted in erecting cheap and artistic huts for delegates, he will love to help in this non-political task, if only because he is himself most responsible for the preference shown to a village as the Congress venue. Altogether, the fiftieth Congress Session promises to symbolise, in more ways than one, Pundit Jawaharlal's ideal of the Congress being both of "the masses" and for "the masses". And our village Hampdens have already begun to make history.

The New Rupee Loan

Borrowing by the Government of India is never an original, and seldom an inspiring adventure. The new Government of India Loan for 12 crores is a short term investment with a comparatively low rate of interest at 2 3/4 per cent. For twelve years at least, and for sixteen at most, the loan is required for no specific purpose, judging from the notification of the Finance Department. But it may be used to repay some maturing obligations carrying a higher rate of interest, and to that extent will effect some slight economy on account of the debt charges. But inasmuch as the applications for the loan are to be for sums not less than five thousand rupees, it is obvious that the loan is not likely to be an investment for the small capitalist. In view, however, of the reductions in the rate of interest allowed on postal certificates and savings bank deposits it may, perhaps, prove attractive to the middle class investor. It may be added that the clause 11 of the notification allowing brokerage at one anna per hundred to scheduled banks and recognised brokers seems to be a needless addition to the cost of floatation, which, one would have thought, after the creation of the Reserve Bank, would have been unnecessary.

Home Of Indian Cricket?

Indian Cricket has taken yet another step forward. The Cricket Club of India will now have a splendid headquarters at the Club House of which Lord Brabourne laid the foundation-stone on Friday. And Bombay is to have a grand and spacious stadium which, when completed, willl be the scene of many All-India and international cricket events. We are duly impressed with the details of the scheme enumerated in Maharaja of Patiala's speech—the Club House "with accommodation for 2,000 members, with 30 residential rooms, a beautiful lounge and a dining room, billiard and card rooms, committee rooms and dressing rooms"; the two pavilions—one for the Governor of Bombay and the other for the Maharaja of Patiala; the "swimming pool of Olympic standard"; the Squash Racquet Courts and the Tennis Courts. But we are afraid we cannot be very enthusiastic about it all, knowing as we do that the costly lines on which the institution is to be built and run would render it an exclusive monopoly of the rich. A humbler place providing facilities to every lover of sport and cricket, irrespective of his bank balance, would have been a more appropriate home of Indian cricket. It is true that the expenses of the scheme are almost entirely to be borne by spontaneous and generous contributions from Princes and philanthropists. But the founding of such an institution mainly on the support of a wealthy few places it for ever under their patronage and influence which are not always used in the best interests of national sport. The Maharaja of Patiala referred in his speech to sport and "its vital value in national life." In the mighty edifice that is to rise on the Back Bay we do not see much hope of this admirable sentiment finding expression.

A TALK ON HYDERABAD TOPICS

Some Urgent Problems

(By "KOH-I-NOOR")

For good or for evil, I do not know which, there is a comparative lull in Hyderabad just at present. The furore created by the Mulki movement, the anti-Federationists, the Andhra Conference, the Hindu Standing Committee, the Raichur Famine Inquiry Committee and similar bodies has well-nigh subsided. The postponement of H. E. H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, which may not come off at all, and the fact that Hyderabad Ruler's return from Delhi was not followed by any sensational announcement, as was generally expected, have made things duller still. This apparent calm affords, therefore, the right atmosphere for a dispassionate talk on Hyderabad affairs.

The first essential for a cleaner and healthier public life in Hyderabad is a common platform where different classes and communities could meet without any mental reservations. I do not expect that such a platform would work the miracle of bringing about unanimity of thought but it would certainly pave the way for the formulation of an ideal and a programme, which each section could profitably adopt without harming the interests of other sections. I contend that the "Nizam's subjects' League" afforded such a platform. If Government could still see their way to allow it to function, they would be performing their greatest act of statesmanship.

Plight Of Peasants.

Indian peasantry is proverbially poor and debt-ridden; Hyderabad peasants can hardly be an exception. It is time, indeed, that Government instituted a searching and comprehensive inquiry into their problems and applied radical solutions. I do not suggest that Government have totally neglected this class. We have had Prof. Keshav Iyengar's "Economic investigation report", Mr. Ahmad Mohiuddin's Banking Inquiry report, about half-a-dozen very well-meant pieces of legislation; and now we are having Mr. Bharucha's inquiry and a Rural Reconstruction Board. In spite of all this, I have a feeling—and so have many others who know better—that all this does not amount to more than mere nibbling at the problem. What we need to do is to grapple with it and for this a searching and comprehensive inquiry is indispensable. The personnel of the commission should be very carefully chosen and its terms of reference should constitute a charter as large as the wind to blow on whom it pleaseth. There is any amount of literature bearing on the subject-mater of the inquiry. What the commission will have to do is to collect local statistics, study local conditions and suggest tried and approved remedies, with such modifications, if any, as the circumstances, obtaining in the State, may require. But this pre-assumes that the Commissioners are not merely well-equipped with the voluminous literature available on the subject but are also fully conversant with the actual working and results of the different remedies tried in different parts in India to improve the lot of the toiling masees. If such men can be had in Hyderabad, well and good. If not, we must import the best talent for the purpose and appoint suitable local officials and non-officials as assessors.

In order that the labours of the commission might bear fruit, it is essential that the financial, legal and political implications of every one of its recommendations must be carefully examined from the point of view of practicability and advisability before they are committed to paper. This would necessitate the inclusion in the commission of authorised representatives of the Finance, Judicial and Political departments. I suggest that the cost of this inquiry be borne entirely from the Silver Jubilee Funds.

Sarfi-Khas, Paigahs And Jagirs.

One of the factors militating against the successful operation of any agriculturists' relief and rural reconstruction programme in Hyderabad is the existence of large island-tracts belonging to Sarfi-Khas, Paigahs and Jaghirs interspersed all over the dominions. It is a question worth considering seriously whether it would not be coducive to better administration if the scattered villages of each estate and Jagir are turned into a composite whole. I find that section 1474 of the Atiyat Code prohibits the mutual transfer of Khalsa and Jagir villages. This section must first be

(Continued on Page 7).

TEST OF THE TIME

France & The People's Front

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

All the world, if one chooses so to regard it, is vast crucible for social and political experiment, and we shall soon be watching in France one of the most interesting tests of our time. As everyone knows, the Peopl e's Front ('front populaire) won a great victory in the election the other day, and its Ministry will meet the new Chamber next week.

The People's Front ends the compromising tolerance that M. Laval and the Right had shown towards the Croix de Feu, says H. N. Brailsford.

This Left Coalition is dominated by the orthodox Socialists, whose leader, Leon Blum, will be its Premier.

Next in numbers come the Liberals, or as they rather absurdly call themselves the "Radical-Socialists." Their discipline is slack, and they have a right wing of 20 to 30 members which cannot be trusted to support the People's Front.

Two small groups of so-called Socialists or Socialistic Liberals come next, which used to support the National Government and took part in it even under M. Laval.

Finally, there are the Communists, whose success was the event of the election. They will support M. Blum's Ministry, but in all probility will not join it. It seems, then, that the Ministry will be rather further to the Right than centre of gravity of the whole People's Front. The orthodox Socialists will be heavily diluted by Liberals and these so-called "dissident" Socialists, and there is bound to be a see-saw tension in the effort to satisfy both the individualistic Liberals and the Communists.

The Liberals

We have all greeted the success of the People's Front with satisfaction. Two reasons influenced us.

Firstly, in foreign policy it means the end of the Laval influence, which stood for the alliance with Mussolini and was suspected of a leaning towards Hitler.

Secondly, it ends the compromising tolerance that M. Laval and the Right had shown towards the Croix de Feu and other Fascist groups.

It was, indeed, the alarming spread of this Fascist movement that drove the three parties of the Left to unite.

That Socialists and Communists have composed the differences that had paralysed the French Labour Movement for many a year is one of the happiest events in recent European history.

I confess that I feel less enthusiastic about the pact which has brought the Liberals into the fold.

There are, no doubt, some fine fellows among these French Liberals, notably among the younger post-war generation—men like Pierre Cot, whose work for disarmament in the air has made him a notable European figure.

But many of them are opportunists and careerists, at their ease in the rather corrupt world of Parisian finance. Take it as a whole, this Liberal party is not prepared to compromise with Socialism, and it follows that no People's Front Cabinet will be able to venture beyond the usual palliatives of social reform.

For my own part I prefer to leave New Deals to the Roosevelts and Lloyd Georges. One should not oppose or obstruct them; they may do appreciable good, when nothing bolder can be achieved.

But it is doubtful (to put it mildly) whether a Socialist Party should assume the responsibility for such a policy. All that it can do in a minority is to administer the capitalist system at home, in the Colonies and at Geneva, with a bias in favour of the workers and of peace.

Transfer Of Power

Most of us, when we surveyed the record of our two minority Governments, uttered a decided Never Again. Let us hope that our French comrades will escape that experience.

Whether in such a case it is better to have the Liberals inside the Cabinet or skirmishing freely on its flanks is a debatable question.

The whole issue of tactics involved in the creation of this three-party People's Front turns on a question of fact which I am not competent to decide.

Was the danger of Fascism in France really so serious that the only way to combat it was to form this "Lib-Lab," coalition? It may be so, but my own impression is that it had been exaggerated.

The Croix de Feu boast 800,000 members, but if they really have anything near that number it is odd that they did not venture to put up a single candidate at this election. Hitler, even in his early days, took that risk boldly.

There is danger for Socialists in this continual stressing of our opposition to Fascism. However ruthless to body and soul Fascism may be, it is, after all, only a specially militant variety of capitalism which uses the coercive machinery of the State in the interests of the owning class and its natural idea with a frank brutality peculiar to itself.

We cannot fight it by the tactics of passive defence. The only satisfactory defence is to bring about as promptly as we can the indispensable tranfer of power from the owning class to the workers. No "Lib.-Lab." Government can do that.

Another danger in these tactics is that they encourage the working class to line up against the Fascist enemy abroad, forgetting that in the act they are also lining up behind the capitalist enemy at home. The French Communists in this election boasted their patriotrism, used "a strong France" as their slogan, and even draped their platforms with the tricolour.

But this "strong France" will still be a capitalist Empire, even

(Continued on Page 1.)

Frankly Speaking

EXIT "JIMMY" THOMAS.

The exit of "Jimmy" Thomas removes from the British political stage a colourful and popular personality. He had, however, lately ceased to command the same respect and love of the working class as he had once enjoyed He was also one of the Imperialist Labourites. J. H. Thomas, who rose from an engine-driver to be a Cabinet Minister, was once one of the most popular Labour leaders in England and the Trade Union movement among railwaymen owed much of its organizational strength to his untiring energy and zeal. Year after year they sent him to Parliament and no one was surprised at his getting a place in both the Labour Cabinets. But when he cast his lot with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in forming the "National" movement he forfeited the confidence of his comrades though he retained his seat on the Cabinet. Among the commoners, however, he remained always very popular and many on the Treasury benches will be sorry to miss him. The mention of his name in connection with the Budget leakage scandal had decided his fate and though nothing has yet been proved against him he wisely decided to make an exit from the Cabinet.

WILLINGDON'S COMPLACENCY.

While Lord Willingdon is welcome to derive what comfort he can from the "success" of his recent Viceroyalty, one at least hoped that he would not distort facts while appraising the past or visualising the future. His speech at the East Indian Association's "At Home", however, is not only marked by sheer self-complacency but by an amazing—and audacious—misrepresentation of realities. Lord Willingdon's very opening sentence will be greeted with a big question mark by most people in this country. His Lordship declared that he had left a peaceful and contented India, and further, that the economic condition of India was slowly and steadily improving. The first assertion recalls to our mind Lord Irwin's historic remark about "Making a desert, and calling it peace," while the other sounds as a cruel satire upon the pitiable plight of the peasants in this country, as instanced by the present terrible famine in Bengal.

LACK OF IMAGINATION.

After indulging in the usual claptrap about a "firm, sympathetic and consistent" British administration in India, he turns to his "bete noire," the Congressman. Lord Willingdon professes not to be impressed by the speeches of Congressites "which threatened most terrible things when the Reforms came into being, and threatened to upset the whole constitution." His instinct tells him that the Congressites will pull their weight of the new constitution after "the toil and trouble and possible turmoil of the general elections for the first provincial elections are over." While we have no desire to disturb Lord Willingdon's peace in the evening of his life, our instinct tells us that the real "toil and trouble and possible turmoil" will begin, rather than end, when the elections are over. For the Congress is uncompromisingly committed to wrecking the Constitution, and the antipathy towards that outrageous piece of legislation is only growing day by day, as one who runs may read. The average Englishman is notorious for his lack of imagination, and speeches like those of the ex-Viceroy are calculated only to add to his national conceit. We are afraid a terrible disillusionment awaits Lord Willingdon and the people of his ilk, in the not very distant future.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The annual report on the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 shows that 412 cases came up before the Commissioners during the year, which marks an increase of 110 on the figure for 1934. But as the number of serious accidents was much larger, it may be presumed that many legitimate claims for compensation fail to be submitted to the authorities. This is due largely to defective organisation among the workers. The report states that no Trade Union except the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad took any part in settling claims on behalf of workmen. This is most regrettable and also inexplicable. Trade Unions ought to interest themselves more in this matter. It is encouraging, however, to be told that the Ahmedabad Association settled 184 cases during the year and its officials, assisted by their medical advisers, conducted the cases without the help of pleaders. It was also successful in settling 92 cases by correspondence. This worthy record deserves to be emulated by all other Trade Unions in the country.

Lower The Rupee Exchange

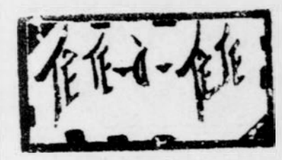
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am a shareholder of the Phoenix Mills, and I attended the annual general meeting of that company, presided over by Mr. J. A. Wadia.

In the course of his remarks on the state of the industry he said that ever since England and Japan went off the gold standard, our industry was languishing owing to a fall in exchange. England had lowered the ratio of her currency by about 33 per cent. Japan has lowered her currency which stood at Rs. 150 for 100 Yens stands now at about Rs. 73. She can afford to sell her goods in India at a very low rate. The duty on Lancashire goods at present was, he said, at 25 per cent. That on Japanese goods 50 per cent. That was only nominal. The rate of our exchange was about 13d. to the rupee in 1894 stands to-day at 18d., or a rise of about 30 per cent. So the users of Lancashire goods paid no duty at all. They nominally paid 25 per cent but they benefit to the extent of 30 per cent owing to the rise in exchange. So they practically buy to-day Lancashire goods 5 per cent cheaper. The Bombay mills, he said, lost Rs. 70 lacs in the year 1934, as testified by Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., the Chartered Accountants, and the result of the working of the industry for the year 1935 will not be any better. According to Prof. Joshi, our agriculturists are suffering heavy losses, owing to high exchange, and unless it is lowered to 12d. as suggested by H. H. the Aga Khan there would be in my opinion no improvement in the economic condition.

It is strange that India which has coal, capital, cotton and labour and market at home, should languish owing to high exchange which fills our Treasury and the pockets of the officials and all the rich people in the land at

(Continued on Page 7.)



Bori Bunder justifies the retention of British troops in Abyssinia "in view of the irregular nature of the Italian situation."

Merely "Irregular"!

Taking a realistic view of the situation" 'a la' Eden?

* * * *

We regret having missed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's homily on President Jawaharlal's "gospel" on the day that it appeared. The first few lines are illuminating—

"It is necessary to keep clearly in mind what the gospel of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is. Though he calls his creed Socialism, it is really and truly Communism and Bolshevism of the Soviet Russia type."

Isn't that frightfully naughty of the Congress President?

And isn't it so very amusingly unusual for the Liberal-Knight to be so "really and truly" emphatic?

* * * *

"Most people," he adds, "would welcome Socialism as understood and practised in some countries of Europe."

To be more exact, precise and candid, Sir Chimanlal do you refer to Socialism, as practised and understood in

(1) Germany,
(2) Italy, or
(3) Great Britain?

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal need not answer our question. We don't expect an Indian Liberal to be precise or candid. And we know very well that his Socialism is "really and truly"—but then, need we rub it in? a

* * * *

We are deeply touched by Sir Guthrie Russel's concern for third class passengers. In an interview with the Bori Bunder correspondent he revealed that the conference he had with five Railway Agents "also discussed the possibility of looking after third class passengers."

The disgruntled third class passenger has thus nothing to grumble about. If in 1936 they "also discussed the possibility of looking after" him then he can confidently look forward to 1966 for the complete amelioration of his grievances.

* * * *

The foundation-stone of the Cricket Club of India's club house and stadium in Bombay was laid by Lord Brabourne on Friday. The ceremony was duly solemnized by Lady Brabourne smashing a bottle of champagne on the foundation-stone.

Champagne, if you don't know, is one of the most expensive wines.

* * * *

We emphatically disagree with our Junior Colleague's suggestion that a bottle full of "Naryal pani" would have been more appropriate.

The "Cricket Club of India," the foundation stone of whose club house has been laid, has nothing in common with the spirit of the proletarian "Naryal Pani." Champagne was the only liquid suited to the occasion. Most symbolic, in fact!

* * * *

By the way, we must contradict the rumour that some of the guests were found suspiciously prowling round the spot after all the other guests had left.

* * * *

Speaking at London, Lord Willingdon said he had "left a peaceful and more contended India."

Before indulging in ironical applause and shouting "Indeed!", "indeed," please read on.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon further said he had always been an incorrigible optimist.

We had suspected as much—even so far back when he declared that he hoped to be the first Constitutional Governor-General.

* * * *

We might as well give the classic definition of an optimist by Dean Inge.

"An optimist", said the gloomy Dean, "is an incorrigible fool who would buy from a Jew and sell it to a Scott and still hope to make a profit."

* * * *

The Aligarh Muslim University, we learn, is to have a cinema hall of its own.

In keeping with the institution's well-known antipathy to co-education, will they only show films that have no female roles?

The students, we hope, will find such films as "The synthetic Birth of the Male Mosquito" and "The Presentation of Two Bulls by H. E. The Viceroy" quite diverting.

* * * *

An All-India Mango show is to be shortly held in Bombay.

The junior colleague nominates himself and Maulana Shaukat Ali to form the Board of Judges.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The federation of the world and the Parliament of man which were once fondly cherished as grand ideals by all those interested in the restoration of world peace, are crucified to-day at the same altar where the devotees of the international peace have been offering their prayers for the past one and half decades. Having ruthlessly violated the principles of the Treaty of Versailles, the Locarno Fact, and the international "gas protocol," Signor Mussolini has opened in the history of the world a new chapter the beginnings of which are marked with the usual gruesomeness of a tragedy. Having quenched her ouest of colonial expansion by mercilessly divilising the unprotected and defenceless Abyssinia, Italy may now turn to her grandiose objective of establishing the Roman Empire in North Africa and of the turning the Mediterranean into lake Tsana, with Abyssinia constituting a most suitable strategic base on the sea-line between Europe and Asia.

A New Chapter In World's History

The annexation of Abyssinia a country rich in minerals by Italy portends a new orientation of the future course of international politics, as the waters of lake Tsana are a source of fertility to British Sudan and the Djibouti railway is a valuable military asset to France. The assurances of Signor Mussolini to maintain the "status quo" of all the interests of the foreign Powers in Abyssinia, and his requests to Britain and France to withdraw their respective reinforced forces from Africa, have almost fallen on deaf ears.

Nations Busy For War

While trying to resume the talks of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Britain is accelerating her pace of building armaments so as to meet the needs of a war on a modern scale at a notice of 24 hours. The move at the "Academy of Nations" for the continuance of the applications of Sanctions against Italy, and for incorporating a clause in the League Covenant to wage war against any offender of the principles of the League, is apprehended in many quarters as containing germs of a European war. Politics in France are also in a ferment with the advent of the Leftists into political power. Affairs in the Far East are none the less encouraging.

Uncertain Weather In World Of Finance

In the sphere of international finance which revolves on the same axis and in the same orbit as that of the international politics, the state of affairs is in a continuous flux. The franc remains to be the cynosure of the world's eyes. Britain is perturbed at the warning of the Chancellor of Exchequer of a higher taxation owing to an alarming increase in expenditure. The gilt-edged security is gradually losing the support of the influential quarters. It is reported that the Bank of England has requested brokers to deal in sovereigns at a premium above the bullion value with a view of checking the foreign hoarding and of increasing the demand for bank notes. The white metal market remains dull and uninteresting even after the announcement that America has purchased a large amount of silver from the Central Bank of China.

The continuance of a favourable weather in the entire area of cotton plantation in America, and reports of an increase in the import duty of Japanese textile goods by certain European countries, have caused a sagging tendency to be in evidence in the cotton exchange. Even the commodities like wheat and linseed have remained dull and uninteresting.

But the bright spots in the dark and cloudy horizon of the financial world are industrials which are making a headway for a rapid rise. The steels in the local Stock Exchange, along with other parts of world, are witnessing a boom-like conditions since the past few days, and the other industrials particularly in cements and textiles in the wake of steels, are also on their onward march.

Franc The Cynosure Of The Speculators

As a result of the recent general elections in France, the franc has been the cynosure of the continental speculators to a greater extent than in earlier weeks. The flight of capital from the franc, which was in evidence since the past few months has gained momentum at the advent of the Leftists to governmental power, as it has deepened the anxiety in the strength France's finances and the integrity of the French currency.

Various rumours are now current in financial circles about the steps that are likely to be taken by the new French Cabinet for arresting the hydra-headed outflow of gold. Though the present composition of the parties does not favour any immediate devaluation of the franc, the victory of the Socialists must be regarded as an expression of the dissatisfaction with the previous Governments' deflationary policy.

Devaluation, The Ultimate Remedy

Though resistance to devaluation is likely to be prolonged for some time, it is suggested in many quarters that the Bank of France may either adopt some stringent exchange restrictions along with an embargo on gold exports, or increase the minimum value of the gold deliveries to 5 million francs. These remedies may serve as palliative for a short period but they will be quite inadequate to cure the evils of an over valued currency and the economic deterioration of the country. As the reserve ratio of the Bank of France is maintained still well above 60 per cent. inspite of a heavy exodus of the yellow metal, it may be possible for the new cabinet to maintain the gold parity of the franc at the present level, that the imposition of any such measures as the official or the non-official embargo may be regarded as a prelude to the ultimate devaluation which is now believed in many quarters to be the only way to salvation for the country's economic ills and political troubles.

Climax Of The Era Of Cheap Money

The climax of the era of the cheap money policy in India is reached this week end with the announcement of a new rupee loan by the Government of India. The Finance Member may rightly expect the encomiums to be showered upon him on his persistent and successful efforts to carry out the cheap money policy to the utmost limits possible while maintaining the credit of India at the highest water mark but one cannot ignore the fact of his calculations going wrong, as was the case with him on many occasions. No fresh borrowing was anticipated this year on the occasion of the presentation of the Budget in February last, even for the repayment of the sterling obligations of the Government of India.

Conversion Better Than New Cash Loan

Though it is not definitely known what is the purpose of the new loan, it may be presumed that the funds may be utilised for redeeming the obligations of the 5-1/2 per cent. 1936-8 sterling loan which has been notified by the Secretary of the State for India, for repayment on July 15, 1936. It would have been quite alright in the fitness of things if the Government of India had attempted to convert the 5-1/2 per cent. sterling stock into a 2 per cent. or 2-1/2 per cent. stock, just as many other dominion and colonial Governments have done, instead of raising a fresh loan in the country and thus effecting the transfer of funds from India to England for the repayment of the sterling obligations.

Issued At Wrong Psychological Moment?

Further, the announcement of the new loan has come at a moment, which might be described as a very inopportune psychological moment, when there is a growing psychological feeling in the world of finance that the time has come for the conversion of the gilt-edged into industrials, in view of the complicated international political situation, and the rapid progress of the industrial recovery. But the success of the New Loan is a foregone conclusion as the money-market is still suffering with the plethora of funds seeking a safe berth for short term investments with the Reserve Bank, and with a veteran financier as Sir Osborne Smith with finance in his blood, at the helm of affairs, there should be no difficulty about a successful result.

Finance Member Missed The Train?

It is now believed in many quarters that this new loan is a prelude for a further reduction of the Bank rate to 2-1/2 per cent., and for the conversion of the 3-1/2 per cent. irredeemable paper into a paper carrying a lower interest. These proposals if carried out, will be surely of a great significance to the Indian financial world, as they are sure to accelerate the pace of industrial and economic recovery of the country. But it is apprehended by many that the Government of India have "missed the train" by a few minutes.

Industrials Look To Higher Levels

The announcement of the new loan issued at par and carrying 2-3/4 per cent. interest taxable has imparted a cheerful tone to the securities market with the result that the 3-1/2 per cent. G. P. has set up a new record level by almost touching its par value. But as the general political atmosphere is not very favourable at the present moment the operators are inclined to adopt a very cautious attitude in following the present rise of the securities prices.

Whether the present prices of the different securities register a further rise or not so as to adjust to the new levels, the industrials are sure to witness a considerable capital appreciation in the coming weeks, by way of the adjustment of the yields of most of the sound industrial scrips to the existing interest rates in the money-market.

IRISH SWEEP DERBY DRAW

Luck Of Rangoon Karachi And Bombay

DUBLIN, May 23.

Dreby Draw is as under:—

Plastercast DV. 73908.

Unkarree, B. 64 Maung Taulay Street, Rangoon.

Eranhild, Q.S. 42391, Prabhat Shroff, Karkala, Madras.

Pikebarn L.L. 42870, Wimpole, R. A. Mess, Razmak.

Precipitation N.A. 68528, We Ten, C/o D. P. Supply Co., P. O., Sitarampur, Burdwan.

Pongo, L.S. 50485, Raja, C/o Mechanical Supervisor, West Wharf, Karachi.

Dugnaytronin, D.D. 89692, Hajra, Adamjee Match Factory, Rangoon.

Bonspiel, B.B. 86488, Bijli, Royal Tank Corps, Kirkee

BOMBAY IN PICTURE TOO

Philadelphus C. L. 88,465, Coral, Safia Manzil, Sussex Road, Byculla.

Epigram, Sule, Pagoda, Wharf B. I. S. N. Co. Rangoon.

Star Comedian, B. D. 85,726 O K A A W U Sein Pwibir Ywataung.

Allensford P. J. 48,011 Tikadar Mohalla, Bajar Gate, Bikaner.

Angel Bread, D. B. 88,373 Children Traffic Inspector, Rewari, Punjab, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Zelmos, D. E. 90,504, Saturday Luck, 41st Street, Mandalay.—

Antonio D. K. 29756: C. S. Ganga T. E. Bagdhogra.

Pay Up H. T. 51886: Khumkhum Kairi Jhasiaritola Lanka, Benares City.

Technique C. R. 8925: We Are Twelve, 146 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Barry Star D. N. 88826: Durga, Calcutta Supply Agency, 8 Canning Street, Calcutta.

Naseby L. S. 57481: Ratan Ghand Agnihotri, Banjar Dish, Kangra, Punjab.

Don Valley H. R. 15788, Gandhi Parshottam Chhaganlal, Lal Darbaja Bazar Surat.

The drawing of horses is concluded. Money prizes will be drawn on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

MILITARY VALUE OF RELIGION

How Il Duce Makes Use Of The Church

ROME, (By Mail).

Nobody can accuse Mussolini of neglecting religion—in the interest of his Ethiopian campaign. In Italy, the church has blessed the Duce's cannons, erected its altars on tanks, and repeated all the benedictions of war which did such damage to Christianity during the World War.

But the Italian dictator is more versatile and resourceful than a mere imitator. He realized that religion might be used also against Haile Selassie. Aksum, the holy city of Ethiopia, is in the invaders' hands. It contains the Cathedral of Enda Mariam and is the seat of the religious primate of the Ethiopian church.

Here was an opportunity not to be missed. Ethiopian priests were "persuaded" to put on their gold-embroidered vestments of great antiquity and solemnly to proclaim the King of Italy protector of the Ethiopian church. This was tantamount to an excommunication of Haile Selassie. Who can doubt that Mussolini recognizes the military value of religion?—No Frontier News.

JESSORE.—Agreeing with and accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, Mr. B. Majumdar, Additional District and Sessions Judge sentenced accused Ramesh Chandra Roy to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and fine of Rs. 4,000 in default one year more and accused Hara-Kumar Das-Gupta to simple imprisonment for 4 months and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default 4 months more in the Jessore Loan Company defalcation case.

G. I. P. Workers Stand By Congress President

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Kalyan Branch writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Kalyan branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was held at Azad Maidan on Thursday last. Mr. G. K. Phadke presided. About 300 workers attended.

After the Secretary's report and the statement of account was adopted, the election of office bearers and Managing Committee for the new year were held. Mr. G. K. Phadke was elected president for the ensuing year.

Messrs. D. S. Vaidya from Bombay, P. L. Ghaneker from Nagpur, Abdul Razak from Bhusawal and Mohanlal from Nagpur spoke at the meeting. In their speeches the speakers explained the miserable conditions of workers and peasants and pointed out that unless India was free, there could not be any improvement in the condition of the workers. The speakers also supported the formation of Railway Retrenchment Resistance Committee and pointed out how it had become an immediate necessity to convene a special convention of the All-India Railway workers for the purpose of making preparations for an All-India Railway strike.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This meeting strongly condemns the attack of the "Times of India" and the big capitalists of Bombay, on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for having preached Socialism as the only way out, and declared that the Kalyan G. I. P. Railway workers accord their full support to the Congress President.

"This meeting welcomes the establishment of Railway Retrenchment Resistance Committee.

"This meeting congratulates the T. U. C. for giving a definite lead to Indian working class against Fascism Imperialist-capitalists, exploitation, against War, and for the purpose of strengthening the struggle of Independence for India."

"This meeting declares its considered opinion that the condition of porters and loco chawls in Kalyan is so bad that these chawls are unfit for human habitation unless immediate and complete repairs—if not rebuilding of the chawls is effected. This meeting urges upon the Agent to order immediate repairs particularly as the rainy season is approaching."

"This meeting strongly condemns the harassment of 1930 strikers in that they have been termed as "new entrants" and as such deprived of the Provident Fund and other concessions."

"This meeting declares that the menial staff which is very ill-paid and is unable to save anything for the maintenance after retirement should be entitled to contribute to the Provident Fund and other benefits which are enjoyed by other staff."

"This meeting is of considered opinion that the presence of Pathans, Marwadis and Sawkars at the place of payment of Railway workers is illegal and unauthorised. As such it calls upon the Railway administration to keep these men away from such places of payment.

Strike In City Marathi Press

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Strike was declared in the composing department of the "Swarajya", a new Marathi Daily of Bombay, this morning. The grievance of the strikers is that the enforcement of the new timings from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. is most inconvenient to the workers. Besides this there are other grievances to be redressed.

On receipt of the information of the strike and the picketing by the Lal Bavata Press Kamgar Union Leaders and volunteers, the Superintendent of Police had been on the spot at 11 in the morning.

Lower The Rupee Exchange

(Continued from Page 6.)

the expense of the humble producer. The wealth of the poor is being drained for the benefit of the rich. This is a sad state of affairs and yet everybody from the Viceroy downwards is anxious to benefit the ryot after penalising him through the medium of high exchange to the extent of crores of rupees per annum. Prof. Joshi has recently pointed out the immense losses suffered by the producer but he and others who wanted the rate to be lowered to 12 or 13d. do not say how the loss by exchange is to be made good to the Treasury.

It is strange that Lancashire and Japan which do not grow one bale of cotton should send us goods to the value of several crores per annum. If India was independent this would not have happened.—Yours, etc.,

H. F. M.

A TALK ON HYDERABAD TOPICS

(Continued from Page 6.)

rescinded and a responsible commission appointed to re-distribute Sarfi-Khas, Paigah and Jagir Villages solely with a view to securing administrative convenience and continuity of jurisdiction. No programme for reconstructing Hyderabad as a prosperous and progressive unit of the Federation would be feasible unless this work of re-distributing and re-adjusting different 'Illakas' is undertaken first.

I heartily endorse the suggestion that before the Executive Council sits down to examine the recommendations of the Educational Commission, it should equip itself with non-official reactions to the same; and this would necessitate an early publication of the report with a view to eliciting public opinion. Would it not be better if this is done before the session of the impending Hyderabad Peoples' Education Conference?

Hyderabad And Federation.

It is stated that the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession will be available to all States before August next. It is time, indeed, that Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan's kind promise of publishing a Yellow Book (containing a comprehensive narrative and survey of Hyderabad's problems 'vis-a-vis' the proposed Federation and legal opinion obtained thereon) is fulfilled. It might further be hoped that the draft of the Instrument of Accession and how Hyderabad Government propose to fill it in, will also be published or circulated for the information of the interested public.

Princes And Paramountcy.

If Hyderabad is to continue to remain an integral political unit in the Commonwealth of India, then the tendeicies amongst its people to form political alliances with the people of British India on a communal or linguistic basis must go. The Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad must cease to have political relations with the Hindus and Muslims of British India. What I mean is that they should neither seek inspiration nor help from their co-religionists in British India to solve local problems. The idea of Andhra or Maratha alliance on a linguistic basis is as repugnant to true nationalism as the political pan-Islamism of Hyderabad Muslims.

No Hyderabadi, whether official or non-official, can be true to his salt unless and until he sincerely and ardently wishes to regain for Hyderabad such political and fiscal autonomy as will be needed by her to do full justice to her sovereign obligations to the people. Paramountcy felt the necessity of making itself all-powerful and all-pervading because it feared and distrusted the princes and peoples of Indian States in more than one respect. The fear was that the princes and their subjects might join hands with nationalist forces against the paramount Power. And distrust? The paramount Power thought that the prince could not be trusted to deal with their subjects fairly and squarely. Whether the so-called fear and distrust were genuine or merely pretexts to turn Indian India into British India without undertaking the risky and unpleasant job of re-colouring the map of India, is hardly germane to a correct appreciation of the fact of paramountcy. Now that the scheme of an all-India Federation purports to open a new chapter in the history of Indo-British relations, may not the princes and people of Indian States appeal to the paramount Power to divest itself of a paramountcy that was born of fear and nurtured by distrust? None knows it better than the paramount Power itself that the motto of all Indian princes to-day is just to "live and let live." They can have no more ambitious designs. But they want to live with honour and dignity. Will British Imperialism crumble to pieces if this plain and simple desire of the Indian Princes, who might be useful as friends and allies but who are no match as foes, is acceded to?

Having made these few generalisations, which represent the inner feelings of all loyal subjects of the Nizam, I wish to conclude with an appeal to the External Relation Committee of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council. There is no gainsaying the fact that, out of the human material available in Hyderabad, none of us—not even the most hardened critic—could have selected a better team for handling foreign and Federal matters. All the criticism, hitherto indulged in on these subjects, instead of strengthening their hands, it appears, has only embarrassed them. This must now stop. We have now reached a stage in negotiations when, because we can do nothing more useful, we could merely make appeals to members of the External Relations Committee and keep them in good humour. My respectful appeal is:

"Providence has entrusted to your hands the safe steering of the Hyderabad ship amidst the stormy Federal seas. You have to avoid the Scylla of Paramountcy and the Charybdis of aggressive communalism. Dangerous rocks line your route. The crew and passengers, unaccustomed to high seas, are without resource. If you save Hyderabad, they will all feel eternally grateful. If there is a crash, with the ship, the last remnant of Moghul glory perishes. Pray, therefore, do your very best for Hyderabad."

ESTABLISHING CLOSER CONTACT WITH PEASANTS AND WORKERS

Questionnaire To Elicit Opinions Of Congress Organisations Issued

A questionnaire on the Congress and mass contacts has been received by all Congress organisations throughout the country from Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. The questionnaire is in two parts, one containing twelve questions and the other four.

The questionnaire, among other things, asks for the opinion of Congress bodies on the much discusses but still undecided issue namely, whether closer association between peasants and workers on the one hand and the Congress on the other can be secured (1) direct enrolment as Congress members, (2) by giving representation to their organisations, or (3) by giving representations to workers and peasants organised into Trade Unions or Kisan Sabhas.

The following is the text of the questionnaire:—

PART I.

1. Give the following information in regard to primary, that is lowest Congress Committees, in your province:— (a) The number of such committees in your area; (b) What Taluka, Thana, Mandal, Village, City, Ward or Mohalla does such a Committee cover? (c) What is roughly its average four-anna membership? (d) Does it function through its general body or an Executive Committee or merely through office-bearers? (e) How often do primary members meet in course of the year and for what purpose? (f) How often do primary committees as such meet in course of the year and for what purpose? (g) To what extent primary committees associate themselves with the daily life of the people in their areas? (h) What measures do you consider feasible with a view to make primary committees more living and active units of Congress organisations?

2. To what extent do:—(a) Primary Committees and (b) Tahsil Committees and District Committees take part in discussion of policies, programmes and resolutions of the Congress?

3. In what manner would you wish to provide for ensuring that such discussion takes place?

4. On what occasions and in regard to what matters would you make ascertainments of views of:—(1) District Committees; (2) Tahsil Committees and (3) Primary Committees compulsory under the constitution and what changes in the constitution would you to that end recommend?

5. To what extent has it been possible to develop contact with the masses in your area with the help of the constructive programme of the Congress?

6. To what extent has the participation of Congress in movements for removal of grievances of the masses in your areas led to the development of closer relations between the Congress and the masses? Please give details.

7. What is the proportion of:—(a) Peasants and (b) Workers among members on the Congress roll in each of your districts?

8. What are your recommendations for ensuring that a progressively larger proportion of these classes may be on the Congress roll?

9. Would you recommend a progressively larger percentage from these classes being fixed for enrolment by primary committees?

10. By which of the following methods can closer association be secured between peasants and workers on one hand and Congress on the other:—(1) By their direct enrolment as members of the Congress or (2) By giving representation to their organisations on the Congress or (3) By giving representation to workers and peasants organised into trade unions or kisan unions or kisan sabhas? How far is each of these methods practicable in your area in the light of its local conditions?

11. It is suggested that the Congress will be strengthened by giving special representation on Congress Committees to certain sections of the nation (peasants and workers) on their class basis. It is contended on the other hand that this will weaken the Congress as it will emphasise class antagonisms in national organisations. What is your opinion on this question in case you are in favour of the former view? What are your suggestions as to conditions and methods of such representation in the light of local circumstances?

12. Have you any other suggestions to make for implementing the Lucknow resolution on the Congress and mass contacts?

PART II.

1. Which organizations of:—(a) Peasants and (b) Workers are functioning regularly within your jurisdiction and what is the strength of their membership, their programme and present activity?

2. To which All-India organisation is each of these local organizations affiliated?

3. On what occasions and to what extent has there been co-operation between the Congress and these organisations in the past?

4. In what manner and on what occasions will closer co-operation of the Congress with these organisations be useful for furthering the attainment of the goal?

HANDING TO KING FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON

LONDON, May 24.

Five British Field Marshals, Cavan, Milne Chetwode, Birdwood, Montgomery Massingberd, will accompany the Duke of Connaught, Senior Field Marshal, to Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, to hand to the King the Field-Marshal's Baton inscribed simply "His Majesty King Edward, Field-Marshal, January 21, 1936", instead of the King's full styles and dignities, like all other batons.

It is understood that the simplicity of the inscription was the King's own wish. The Baton is 22 inches long, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with gold lions, the gold figure of St. George Dragon, laurel leaves, roses, thistles and shamrock.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS

AUTEUIL, May 24.

In the French Lawn Tennis Championships, the British player, Miss Scriven, met with a surprising defeat in the second round at the hands of Madame Gorodnitchenko (0/6, 6/4, 8/6). Gorodnitchenko, late in twenties had married a Russian who is a naturalised Frenchman.

In Men's Doubles Semi-finals, Hughes and Tuckey beat Perry and Austin (6/0, 5/7, 6/4, 6/4).

Borotra and Marcel Bernard beat Brugnon and Boussus (7/5, 6/4, 6/4).

In Women's Doubles Final, Yorke (Britain) and Madame Mathieu (France) beat Noel (Britain) and Madame Jedrijewska (Poland) (2/6, 6/4, 6/4).—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at 9-45 to-night, after stopping for about 12 hours at Akola.—A.P.

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How To Combat Illiteracy In India

MR. MARDY JONES' SUGGESTION

The Government of India Act, 1935, is a new landmark in the history of India, and it embodies the essence of a century of English education in India. For this Act is the direct political outcome of Macaulay's famous Education Minute endorsed by the then Governor-General on March 7, 1835, and adhered to ever since. This Minute enforced the policy of using English as the medium of instruction in all grades of teaching higher than primary. A momentous decision this, thus to fix by edict on English as the language best suited to meet the lingual needs of India for a universal tongue. For upon it was to be built up the educational edifice for this vast sub-continent, with its countless millions made up of many diverse peoples, all speaking distinct tongues and dialects, and isolated into a thousand castes, writes Mr. Mardy Jones in the "Nineteenth Century & After."

In the seventeenth century the East India Company, in constant conflict with its foreign rivals, could do little for India. In the eighteenth century the Company was kept busy consolidating its position against France, and against the hordes of satraps who sought to carve out new kingdoms out of the remnants of the Moghul empire. By the end of the eighteenth century Britain was supreme in India and free to govern as she pleased. Yet all this time the Company ignored the educational needs of India, and on political grounds strongly opposed the efforts of the Christian missions to form schools. So in 1781 Warren Hastings, in response to a Muslim appeal, had a Muslim college founded in Calcutta and ran it for two years at his own expense before he could induce the Company to take it over.

MACAULAY'S MINUTE.

Under the East India Act, 1813, one lakh of rupees a year was, for the first time, voted from public revenues for educational purposes. In 1827 the East India Company issued instructions to discourage primary teaching and to 'limit all educational work to the superior and middle classes.' Such little education as was being attempted by the British was at a standstill from 1823 to 1835, due to an honest controversy over the language issue. Some favoured teaching in Sanskrit for the Hindus and in Arabic for the Muslims; others wanted it imparted in English. Yet Hindus and Muslims alike in the main were keen on English. So the enthusiasm and erudition of Macaulay won the day. His Minute on the issue at stake was a memorable achievement and as brilliant and forceful a piece of special pleading as was ever penned.

Macaulay entered into his onerous and thankless task of education building with such zeal, tact and erudition that foes became friends, caught up by his faith in and love for his mission to lay the foundations of a sound system of English education as the necessary prelude to a later and wider Indian education in the vernaculars. Of Macaulay Trevelyarn states:—

"He cared a great deal more for providing our Eastern Empire with an educational outfit that would work and wear than he ever cared for keeping his seat in Parliament or pushing his own fortunes in Downing Street."

A century of English educational progress in India bears eloquent testimony to his faith in his work. The volume and value of the output in the vernaculars produced by Indian scholars and scientists trained in English education is a great achievement. It provides a comprehensive content of modern Indian learning as the groundwork of a sound education. The failure to provide a nation-wide system of primary teaching for the peasantry does not detract one iota from the genius of Macaulay's provision and preparation. He pointed the way

TOP-HEAVY SYSTEM

He was right, too. For had the dead classics of India been adopted as the education media a century ago to cope with the science and industry of the modern world, India would probably have remained about as backward and undeveloped as China still remains. The use of English gave tremendous stimulus to higher education, and for several generations ample employment was available for those who had passed through the many schools and colleges that rose in many parts of India. Yet within the present generation thousands of youths turned out annually, more or less graduated, remain unemployable, as the Government and other services in India do not now absorb them half as fast as they are turned out. The whole system of education is out of joint and has grown top-heavy. This is due to the failure to promote education as comprehensive whole. Primary teaching was neglected in the vernaculars and English was used for all higher education. The slow spread of primary teaching for boys led to a demand for compulsion for boys, whilst girls were utterly ignored. This great wrong to the girlhood of India is a tragedy in this age when womanhood everywhere seeks and secures equality with manhood. It is obvious that boys from homes wherein the girls are utterly illiterate are at a serious disadvantage compared with boys whose sisters enjoy school life.

NEED FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is also noticeable that the educated youths of India now-a-days grow dissatisfied with life-mates who are not schoolmates. The ancient ideals of marriage were destroyed by the later adoption of purdah. Modern education is breaking down the pride of purdah steadily, and is reviving the ancient ideals of Indian womanhood consonant with modern needs. For the girls of India, in the upper classes at least, now finds the charms of purdah womanhood no longer attract the desirable youths. There is a growing demand in the marriage market in India for wives with a more modern outlook. The purdah goes as education comes. For at heart India is a land of meditation and intuition more responsive to the glamour of learning than most nations. Under wise direction and liberal usage, this inbred yearning for learning can be revived, restored and refashioned in accord with the modern aspirations of India. The first condition of success is a complete system of compulsory primary teaching in the vernaculars for both sexes as the basis of a national education. Once this is established all higher education can look after itself and its present top-heaviness be righted. This would necessitate the establishment of vernacular training centres all over India to train men and women to become efficient teachers at stipends and with conditions that will attract the best types. Moreover, enough women teachers must be trained to take over all infant teaching for both sexes, as women are best fitted for it in all countries. At the outset these women can be recruited mainly from the trainable young widows in the upper and middle classes who now spend wasted lives. Their instinct of mother-love will prove a priceless asset to all infant teaching, and it will give them a new and a noble avocation in life.

ADULT EDUCATION

Secondly, primary schools in rural India need to be planned in the main on the group system. A well-equipped central school with a trained headmaster who will also inspect and direct the small feeder schools in adjacent villages is needed. As a necessary adjunct, adult education must be fostered as a vital factor in the reconstruction of village life. Wireless broadcasting from amplifiers in the central villages can do much for the adults. Art, drama, music and sport can all play their part. Unless the social interests of the parents are aroused in these ways to destroy illiteracy, it will be impossible to overcome the huge wastage in school attendance now so prevalent. In their poverty and ignorance peasant parents are tempted to work their children on the land and in village pursuits in the school years. Most of the school-children drop out after the second year and less than 1 in 10 complete the primary period. Adult education would do much to stop this wastage, by consent, as it would strengthen community life under intelligent civic leadership.

MONITORIAL SYSTEM.

At present about 8,250,000 boys out of a possible 18,000,000, and less than 1,500,000 girls out of a possible 18,000,000, now attend primary schools, staffed by about 320,000 teachers, of whom only 35,000 are women teachers. Half are untrained, all are grossly underpaid. The best in the towns get from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month: and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month in the villages generally. The school buildings, too, in most parts of India are shockingly bad and meanly equipped. The total cost of primary education in India at present is 1s. 6d. a year per head of the population, or 12s. a year per pupil. If up to 20 per cent. of these forlorn children could be kept in the schools for the full primary period of five years, over 14,000,000 boys and over 14,000,000 girls would attend. This would involve the training of 1,000,000 teachers. In fact, a trebling of the teachers and a doubling of the schools. Gigantic as this task may appear, it is neither impracticable nor very costly. In this connexion, it is worthy of note that one of the pioneer efforts to introduce primary teaching in Britain was brought from Madras in 1797 by Andrew Bell, who had tested in Madras his monitorial system of teaching based on the elder boys being put to teach the younger boys. Although the monitorial systems gave way in due time to more efficient English methods, the principle, if properly organised by the State, is sound and practicable in backward peasant countries. I have seen it at work recently in Soviet Russia. It works there with remarkable success, as there is an acute shortage of trained teachers and an acute desire among the rising generation for literacy. I found a similar keenness prevailing in many peasant areas in India eager to support a sound nation-wide system of primary education.

A monitorial system should work in India even better than in Russia; it should absorb the growing army of unemployed educated youth and also draw upon the numerous body of trainable young widows. These could be organised as the nucleus in an All-India drive against illiteracy, as ignorance is at the bottom of most of the social ills of India. Of the total population of some 350,000,000, about 4,000,000 are literate in English, less than 24,000,000 in the various vernaculars. Such is the fruit of a century of educational work under British rule. The teacher is the foundation of all edueation. There is a plenitude of excellent latent teaching talent to supply all requirements, once proper training facilities, adequate stipends and security are provided.

(To Be Continued).

WHAT KAMALA TOLD JAWAHAR

Give No Undertaking To Govt. Even For Her Sake

The following passage from the Autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be read with interest:—

"Early in October I was taken to her again. She was lying almost in a daze with a high temperature. She longed to have me by her, but as I was leaving her, to go back to prison, she smiled at me bravely and beckoned to bend down. When I did so, she whispered: "What is this about your giving an assurance to Government? Do not give it."

During the eleven days I was out of prison it had been decided to send Kamala, as soon as she was a little better, to a more suitable place for treatment. Ever since then we had waited for her to get better, but instead she had gone down-hill, and now, six weeks later, the change for the worse was very marked. It was futile to continue waiting and watching this process of deterioration and it was decided to send her to Bhowali in the hills even in her present condition. The day before she was to leave for Bhowali I was taken from prison to bid her good-bye. When will I see her again? I wondered. And will I see her at all? But she looked bright and cheerful that day, and I felt happier than I had done for long."

Ambedkerites Form Youth League

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail).

Mr. P. R. Venkataswami, the Secretary of the recently formed "Youth League of Ambedkarites" at Secunderabad, has issued the following appeal to Harijan youth in India:—

We have formed an organisation in Secunderabad under the name of the "Youth League of Ambedkarites" whose aims and objects are to organise the youth of the so-called Depressed Classes into one united body and to support Dr. Ambedkar in his mission to lead the Harijans out of the Hindu fold."

The other objects of the League are, to enlighten the community on the evils of Hinduism, to urge on them not to embrace any religion at present, to strive their utmost to found a new democratic religion, to obliterate the existing caste differences among them, and to start a vigorous campaign to ameliorate their social and economic disabilities.—A.P.

From Our Moffusil Correspondents

BROACH STRIKE ECHO

Youths Meet Match In Broach Municipal President

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

Mr. Ramnikial A. Fundit who was formerly a clerk of the President who had been under suspension for some months for defalcation of more than six thousand rupees from the Municipal Co-operative Society has now been dismissed from Municipal service by a resolution of the Board and it has also been resolved that the sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., be applied for to hand over the amount of the Provident Fund with assigned profits of Mr Ramniklal to the Society.

VOTERS' LIST

The G. P. C. C. has been working in right earnest to have the names of qualified voters included in the voters' lists and the Jyoti Sangh led by Shrimati Lilavati Desai and Kumari Mradula Ben has been working hard to see that all the women in the city who are qualified to vote under the Act are included in the list of voters.

MORE THAN A MATCH

Some Socialist leaders of the city and some Rajasthani workers here are trying to throw mud at Sardar Vallabhbhai and even Mahatmaji in various ways, but so far their efforts have met with very little success. Some of these youths tried to make capital out of the Bhangi Strike at Broach, but there too it seems that all their efforts have been futile and Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, a Congressman and the President of the Broach Municipality is more than a match for these youths.

A "DAILY" AND "WEEKLY"

The "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad has been making good progress under its young and energetic Editor Mr. Indravadan B. Thakar. It has struck a new path this year and has been giving historical novels as presents to its subscribers. The editor also runs the "Gujarat Samachar" a daily which is also making a steady progress and is highly spoken of by the discriminating public. On Thursday, a page is reserved for the uplift of women called "Jyoti" and it is contributed by the Jyoti Sangh. It is believed that the Weekly and the Daily will make a mark in the city, in Gujarat in the near future

In the Municipal School Board, there is a vacancy on account of the death of Mr. Satyendraprasad, and Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. A. G. Koreishi the retired Collector of Broach have been proposed to be elected to the vacant seat. In the District Local Board, Dr. Dahigavri Trivedi has been elected as a member of the School Board of the District as against Miss Savitabai Trivedi who could secure only 8 votes whereas Dr. Dahigavri secured 21.

The Ahmedabad Education Society is busy organising its Commerce College. The Prospectus of the Commerce College has been published and students who wish to join the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce to be opened in June this year, have to purchase the Prospectus which gives full information about the staff, course of studies, etc., Government sanction for the College is now anxiously awaited and as all the conditions laid down by the Syndicate Committees have been fulfilled, there is no reason why the College should not be sanctioned by the Government. The Society hopes to expand its activities in the near future and the citizens of Ahmedabad it is expected are sure to lend their support to the Society in all possible ways.

RATE-PAYER'S RIGHTS VINDICATED

Collector Censures Tax Inspector's Conduct

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail.)

It would appear that the Hubli Municipal Borough were overzealous of their books and registers and were in the habit of refusing easy access to them even to bona-fide rate-payers. In one such case, which recently occurred, the Tax Inspector is alleged to have refused to show the Assessment List to Mr. Ingalgi a rate-payer under the excuse that he had strict orders from the President not to show it to any body without his permission. Mr. Ingalgi referred the matter to the President complaining against the conduct of the Tax Inspector and desiring to know if he (the President) had really issued such orders, as alleged by the Tax Inspector. The President did not reply.

The matter was subsequently brought to the notice of the Collector who apparently after communicating with the Municipal President on the subject has now sent a reply to Mr. Ingalgi completely redressing his grievance in respect of Municipal Books and Registers. As the reply is of wider public interest and importance not only in Hubli but in several other Municipal towns it may be quoted in full:—

"Mr. Ingalgi is at liberty to inspect the Assessment List at any time he likes during office hours. The Tax Inspector had no right to ask Mr. Ingalgi to wait. The President is requested to see that no such complaints recur in future.—W. Dillin, Collector of Dharwar."

Our Karnatak Letter

LOSS TO KARNATAK COLLEGE

Professor Of Kanarese Expires At Early Age Of 28

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

At a meeting of the Vijayanagar Commemoration Committee held yesterday evening in the Karnatak Historical Research Society's buildings, with Mr. Venkatrao Alur in the chair, a resolution was passed appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. A.P. Karmarkar, R. S. Sali and S. R. Potdar, a well-known artist, to prepare an album containing scenes of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Prof. A. T. Sasma of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, died last week at Tungabadra. He was professor of Kanarese at the Karnatak College for the last two years, after passing his M.A. examination in the first class. He was very popular among students and used to take active part in literary activities. He was 28 years of age at the time of his death and was unmarried. His death is mourned by hundreds of his friends and sympathisers in Karnatak.

DHARWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Dharwar District Congress Committee held last week at Hubli a new Executive Committee was elected for the current year. The following members were elected to the Committee:

President: Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Umabai Kundapur and Mr. T. R. Nesavi,

Secretaries: Messrs. Shrinashankarappa Devapur and R. V. Karijudri.

Treasurer: Mr. Narayanappa Belankar.

Members: Messrs. Anantrao Janjil, Veerangouda Patil, Venkanagouda Patil, Shiddappa Humbi, Gudleppa Hallikeri, Dr. N. B. Kabhoor and Mrs. Krishnabai Panajikar.

SECUNDERABAD TOWN IMPROVEMENT

New Scheme To Be Launched

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

With a view to prevent congestion and the insanitary condition of the streets and private buildings in Secunderabad (a military station) and improving the general layout of the town the Secunderabad Cantonment Town Improvement Trust, which was constituted about three years back, has been very zealous and active in rapidly achieving the desired objects. Improvements in the construction of houses in certain localities of the town are being made. The construction of a wide road running parallel to the James Street is nearing completion with electric lights on either side.

The Cantonment Trust started its road scheme in April 1933 and planned a new spacious road from the James Street to the end of Oxford Street connecting the main road to Hyderabad in order to divert the through traffic to Bolarum from the present route in James Street. About four lakhs of rupees have been so far spent for the acquisition of houses to construct the new road and the actual cost of the lay-out of the road itself has come to Rs. 2,53,000. The road is now open to the public.

It is learnt that the Trust now proposes to clear the slum area in Nallagutta and the scheme is expected to cover a period of three years and is estimated to cost about twelve and a half lakh of rupees of which the cost of acquisition of houses will be 10 1/2 lakhs and the laying of road Rs. 60,000. Street lighting, water borne sewage and water supply will also be made available.

Golf At Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 22.

There is much interest evinced both by the members of the European Gymkhana and the visitors up here since 20th evening when the Annual Golf Tournament, in connection with the Wellingdon Cup Trophy has been declared to be started by the Sports Committee.

There are in all about a dozen entries including some eight women players and the popular golf player Mr. B. Shah, the present Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

The weather promises to be pleasant and cool towards the evenings.

A Look Round The World

Nazi Attack On Polish Culture

Ministerial Decree Forbids Minoritarian Schools In Germany

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

As a sequel to the Nazi programme of Germanisation, a decree has been passed here by the Reichminister for Culture and Instruction, forbidding all minoritarian private schools in Germany

The decree is designed mainly to destroy the last remainders of an independent Polish school system which has been maintained hitherto by private means of the Polish community. After these institutions are closed there will be not a single elementary school for children of Polish parents available in their national tongue.

It is understood that the Polish Press has energetically protested against the decree and has requested the government to take immediate steps against the persecution of Poles across the border.

Chinese Constitution To Be Revised?

NANKING, (By Air Mail).

According to the Chinese journal "Chekiai," the Chinese Government have decided to revise the State constitution drawn up at a time when the Japanese danger was hardly noticeable, in order to meet the present contingencies.

The new text is not yet published but it is known to be in favour of tighter control of the provinces both in political and economic matters. On the other hand, care has also been taken to make the text sufficiently elastic to meet certain demands of foreign policy. Laws regarding conscription have been incorporated in the constitution which also regulates the much vexed question of financial arrangements between the central and provincial governments.

Soviets Organise Blood Donors' Battalions

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that the Soviet Government have decided to organise battalions of blood donors in the country so that in case of war, a steady supply for transfusion of blood may be made available at the front.

Bonuses, holidays and superior medical treatment are among the inducements held out to volunter donors.

THE LATE DR. ANSARI

Indian Leaders Who Die Before Their Time

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The sudden and premature death of Dr. M. A. Ansari, as recorded in your columns to-day, will bring to sense of personal loss to all who knew him. My own acquaintance with him was in one sense slight—I only met him three or four times,—but those meetings were enough to reveal his wonderful generosity of spirit and loyalty to his colleagues.

I was in India during the civil disobedience of 1930, and on reaching Delhi I was advised to call on Dr. Ansari. He had disapproved Mr. Gandhi's starting of civil disobedience, and was said to be eager for peace. On my visiting him, he admitted that he had been opposed to civil disobedience, but as the weeks had passed by, with daily lathi beatings of unarmed and peaceful men and women and other brutalities, he had felt unable to stand aside any longer. On that very day, as a result of the arrest of another Congress leader, he had become acting president of the Congress. But he was eager to work for an honourable peace, and willing to believe that Lord Irwin also wished it.

Ten days later I was particularly anxious to meet him again. He had just paid a medical visit to Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was seriously ill in Allahabad, and he only returned to his home just before the Congress Committee was due to meet there. Nevertheless, he invited my companion and myself to come and see him half an hour before the meeting. As a result we were in his house when it was surrounded by the police, who had come to arrest the whole committee. In the midst of all this anxiety Dr. Ansari came out on to the balcony and smilingly said: "Well you see how it is. I apologise for receiving you in this manner and I hope to be able to offer you better hospitality at some future time when we are free." As we could not pass through the police cordon, my companion and I stood in the garden for an hour while the search went on. Then the members of the Congress Committee were carried off in police cars; last of all, the police superintendent himself drove his own car, containing Dr. Ansari, the Moslem president, and the veteran Hindu leader Pandit Malaviya. As they passed us in the drive Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya waved to us as if they were schoolboys off for a holiday.

Three years later Dr. Ansari came to London. His health had been broken by his imprisonment, and he had become an old man. But he still revealed himself the very perfect, gentle knight.

It is less than ten years since I first visited India. In that period it has been my privilege to become fairly intimate with a number of leading Indians—Hindu, Moslem, Parsee, Christian. Year by year the number of these friends of mine who die before their time as a result of their prison sufferings lengthens till I cry out, "We must change our policy—or, rather, our whole point of view—in such a way that these noble men and women may live for their country instead of having to die for it".—Yours, etc.

HORACE G. ALEXANDER.

Selly Oak, Birmingham, May 11.

Convict's Appointment As By. Jailor Deprecated

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, By Mail.

The appointment of Mr. Sankhpal as Deputy Jailor has resulted in much adverse criticism in the local press. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Sankhpal was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for atrocities on men and women and recently he was released, before the expiry of the term of his sentence, for good behaviour. The latest issue of "Prajamandal", the organ of the Baroda State's People's Association, stated that it failed to understand the significance of the present appointment, when, according to the rules of the State, such a person could not be employed in State service. It further deplored such an attitude in a State like Baroda, where every one was often reminded of the constitutional aspect of the administration. Another newspaper "Navgujerat" requested the Government of Baroda to think about the breach of rules in such an appointment and expressed hope that it would cancel it in order to maintain the progressive attitude of the State and its ruler.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, in his presidential speech at the Kathor Session of the Prajamandal, said that the appointment in State service of one who was convicted for atrocities bespoke of the low level of administration.

Religion Has Not Ceased To Exist In Russia

CIVIL LIBERTY IN SOVIET LAND

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Bernard Pares, speaking at a meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union told them that religion had not ceased to exist in Russia. He described a service he had attended on Christmas Eve, when the thousands inside were jammed like sardines and were met outside the church by an equally large crowd struggling to get in.

He had spent hours in the anti-religious museum studying the exhibits of every form of religious superstition on one side, and the other side scientific explanations of them. For an explanation of the beliefs about the soul the scientific side had nothing better than a diagram of the nervous system—"which I thought leaves you very much where you were", he said. Everything was done to show where religion had been used to bless a system depending on slavery.

Talking to a Soviet official of high standing, Sir Bernard would say, "Is it not clear that Jesus 'Christ was a proletarian?" and he would say, "Yes, but since then His ideas have been twisted to support these abuses", "I would ask whether it would not then be proper to put His religion back where it began."

Sir Bernard found that every factory now had its record-breakers who did not much more work than ordinary men, and that though this had resulted in eight hundred men being dismissed from one enormous factory, they easily found other jobs. He saw great constructive works that stirred his imagination. He especially admired the splendid methods adopted in hospitals to prevent infection, and the children's gardens where mothers could leave their children in safe care.

MR. NEVINSON'S QUESTIONS

Mr. H. W. Nevinson asked questions about free speech, right of free assembly and about sinister rumours that the secret police in Russia were almost as bad as in Tsarist days. He did not say that the Russians had not improved the social conditions and the prosperity of the people, but what about the people who had been executed or banished for life, whose number the Russians estimated at a million? Without liberty even such as we possess in this country, life, he considered, would not be worth living.

Sir Bernard said he considered that after the revolution there was at first no liberty, but he thought there was far more now. "Mind you", he said, "an intelligent representative of the Soviet Government would say, "Yes, we thought it was good for them". I think the Ogpu is still there, but less of it. The number of people in concentration camps was given not long ago as three millions. We understand that it is not for us to dictate the form of Government in Russia. But the goodwill felt in one country for another depends on what is done in that other country." He emphasised the importance of maintaining our right of criticism, while working for closer contacts and better relations with the U. S. S. R.

ALIGARH 'VARSITY

Brisk Activities For Ensuing Session

ALIGARH, (By Mail.)

A number of mprovements will mark the beginning of the new session of the Aligarh University, and for this all the departments and offices are busy making preparations.

VACATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

In a consultation meeting of the staff it was decided that from 1937 long vocations should be continuous and they should be given in the rainy season. Holidays and long vacations should be so fixed that the number of working days should be 190. It was also decided that the M. A. examinations should be held in the month of July, and other examinations about the end of April. The admissions should begin from the middle of June. Detailed arrangements were also made for coaching classes for various competitive examinations. The Head master of the Muslim University school has opened a special coaching class for training the boys for competitive examinations for Naval cadetship.

The Executive Council of the University decided that that the Aftab Hall should in future be maintained by the University and its administration should be on the same lines as that of the other halls of the University.

The system of automatic telephone will be installed during the vacations in the school, Physics Laboratory, Training College and other places. It is also expected that Radio will be installed in the University and loud speakers will be provided in every hostel. These will also be utilised in sending notices to the students and for lectures by the members of the staff and distinguished visitors. The students will in future be able to hear in their respective reading rooms the lectures delivered in the Union and the Strachey Hall.

The University authorities are now contemplating to have their own cinema near the University Market, and it will be under the general supervision of the University.

The Academic Council has appointed a committee to revise the University Calendar. The cut in the salaries of the members of the staff has been restored with effect from 1st April, 1936.

The Executive Council has appointed a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice Chancellor the Registrar, and Dr. S. Z. Hasan to discuss the question of the recognition of the Girls' Intermediate College and to suggest changes in the constitution of the University in order to admit the Girls' Intermediate College as an allied institution and also to suggest the steps that may be taken to raise the Girls' Intermediate College to the status of a degree college.

The Executive Council has renominated Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdulla as Honorary Secretary of the Girls' Intermediate College, and Khan Bahadur Obaidur Rahman Khan, Sherwani, M.LC, as members of the University Board of Women's Education with effect from 15th June, 1936, for the usual period of three years.—United Press.

TAGORE'S BIRTHDAY IN PRAGUE

Work For Rational Outlook Eulogised By Oriental Institute

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, May 7 (By Air Mail)

The Oriental Institute in Prague held, on the 6th of May, an interesting and impressive meeting in celebration of the 75th birthday of Poet Rabindranath Tagore. The meeting was held in the main hall of Lubkovicky Palace, headquarters of the Institute. The large hall was fully filled. It was not only a big gathering, but also a very representative one. Present were many well-known persons in the educational, industrial, commercial and literary world. The President of the Oriental Institute, Dr. Hottowetz, a former Czechoslovak Minister, occupied the Chair.

In a short introductory speech, Dr. Hottowetz underlined the significant position and influence of Tagore in India and referred to the interest outside in his work, an interest which, he stated, was well shared by Czechoslovakia. He then announced that the distinguished Indologist and President of the Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague, Professor Dr. Lesny, would give an address on Tagore, for which he was eminently qualified, by his careful study of Tagore's works, their background, and close association with the famous Indian poet.

CONTACT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Professor Lesny gave an extremely interesting address. He described the conditions that influenced Tagore's thinking and circumstances that exercised strong impress on his development. He dwelt on the varied interests of Tagore and the manifold ways in which Tagore expressed himself, giving much prominence to his literary and educational work. Professor Lesny emphasized the lead for progressive and rational outlook that Tagore gave India and paid a tribute to his meritorious role towards the promotion of international understanding and contact between East and West. He spoke of Tagore's great service to his country, the greatness of which depended also in that it represented a service of universal value, and referred to his travels in various countries, specially recalling his pleasant visit to Czechoslovakia. Professor Lesny also recited a few lyrical verses of Tagore, beautifully translated by himself into Czech. The address of Professor Lesny, which at times carried visible signs of deep appreciation of Tagore and his work, lasting over an hour, was listened to by the audience with rapt attention.

The following telegram over the signature of Professor Lesny was sent to Tagore:—"To The Great Poet And Thinker, Architect of Closer Bonds between East and West, Warm Greetings From the Indo-Czechoslovak Society of the Oriental Institute."

Dr. Hottowetz thanked Professor Lesny for his interesting and informative address and drew the attention of the audience to a new book on Tagore, under preparation, by Professor Lesny.

Appreciative notes about Tagore in connection with his 75th birthday have appeared in a number of local papers headed by "Narodni Politika", the important and widely read Czech daily in Prague.

Suburban Battle Of Lights

COMPANY'S OFFER OF NEW TERMS CHANGES SITUATION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, May 22.

The stand by the Vile Parle Municipality against the rates charged by the Suburban Electric Supply Co., for street-lighting, has been responsible for a modification of their proposals by the latter, who, in a communication to the Municipality, agree to give further concession on the lines suggested in the amendment moved by Mr. Kalbag at Sunday's meeting.

The Company propose to give fresh terms which are said to be more favourable than those given on January 25 last, within a period of three weeks from now; secondly, they do not see any objection to giving a short-term contract for three years at the January rates on the strict footing that, should the Municipality prefer to extend the contract period to seven years, they would give the benefit of the revised terms with effect from that date.

FOUR MONTHS' EXTENSION

To enable the Municipality to consider dispassionately the fresh terms which the Company propose to offer by the 14th of June next, and also not to interfere with any alternative arrangements which the Municipality might propose in September, the Electric Company are quite agreeable to extend the existing agreement by four months on the basis of the new terms to be communicated to the Municipality at an early date.

The Company's letter, incorporating these terms, has completely altered the situation and members of the Municipality will now have to apply their minds to the new situation in spite of the fact that they accepted the principle of Petromax lighting in the Municipal area under the belief that the Company would never agree to give better terms than those given on January 25 and would cut off the supply as from July 1 next, if no agreement were reached and if no contract were signed.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING SCHEME.

Further, the Company's acceptance of a short-term contract will considerably assist the Municipality in working out their own electric scheme and they will have four months to consider if any such scheme is feasible and can be successfully worked.

While a certain section of the public want to go in for Petromax lights, even at a higher cost, in order, as they say to bring the Company to their knees, there is not an inconsiderable section of rate-payers who desire that the matter should not be rushed through and all avenues of compromise should be explored, in view of the conciliatory tone of the Company's letter just received.

Th latter section hopes to find a "via media" to the satisfaction of both the parties in the dispute.

NOTICE

In accordance with the announced policy of the Hydro Electric Companies, the following tariff has been introduced and is now available to all consumers entitled to same.

SCHEDULE T-3

Process Steam Rate.

(Approved by the Boards of the Three Hydro-Electric Companies on 18th March 1936).

APPLICATION OF SCHEDULE. This schedule is applicable only to Industrial Consumers using not less than 500,000 units per annum where steam is an essential element in the manufacturing process.

This schedule is not applicable for break-down, temporary or resale service, nor to consumers normally operating at a power factor of less than 85 lagging.

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLY. Electrical supply will be furnished under this schedule in accordance with the provisions of the General Conditions and Technical Regulations for factory operation and incidental purposes.

RATE SCHEDULE:

DEMAND CHARGE:

Rs. 2-8-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the first 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-8-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the next 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-4-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the next 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-0-0 per month per KVA of Demand for all excess KVA of Demand;

PLUS

ENERGY CHARGE: .325 anna per unit for the first 150 units per KVA of demand. Used during the month;
.300 anna per unit for all additional units used per month.

KVA OF DEMAND: The "KVA of Demand" to be used for billing purposes shall be taken as the average KVA supplied during the fifteen (15) minute period of maximum use during the month.

The "KVA of Demand" determined shall be the product of the virtual value of the voltage by the virtual value of the current in the circuit or circuits at the point of supply.

MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL: The minimum monthly bill will be the demand charge based upon the "KV of Demand," which shall in no case be less than 65% of the KVA supplied during the fifteen (15) minute period of maximum use during the eleven preceding months.

PROMPT-PAYMENT DISCOUNT: A cash discount of 2% will be allowed on the consumer's monthly bill if paid within 10 days from date of submission.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.
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OUR LONDON LETTER

Baldwin Losing Ground

BETRAYAL OF ABYSSINIA —AND AFTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, May 16.

The most significant happening of the week has been the revolt of a section of the Conservatives against Mr. Baldwin and those who support sanctions against Italy.

This small section has demanded the immediate withdrawal of the existing sanctions and with each day that passed the folly, of the British Government's once again reversing its policy overnight in a panic sank into heated Tory minds and Mr. Eden went to Geneva convinced of one thing—that he was not going to be wrecked by a Tory revolt at home if he did not lead and lead instantly, a "scuttle" on sanctions. Before he left London, Mr. Eden had read in the Sunday newspapers controlled by Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook articles advocating the withdrawal of sanctions. They had made much of the attitude recently adopted by Sir Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Churchill has been making sarcastic speeches about Mr. Baldwin, Lord Rothermere is questioning every second day in the columns of his newspapers whether Mr. Prime Minister has not repented over his attitude towards Italy. Nonetheless there is no powerful demand for throwing up the sponge immediately though it would be foolish to deny that there has been a strong recoil from the League and League "ideology" among a majority of Tories. At the same time, it must be recognised that Mr. Baldwin is losing still more ground. It is commonly noticed that two of the bitterest reproaches his followers make against the Prime Ministers are (1) that he believed sanctions meant war, and yet consented to their use, and (2) that he believed the Hoare-Laval plan was right, but had not the courage to fight for it. It is another complaint that he has not kept foreign policy sufficiently under his own control, though that forms part of a wider suspicion that he has surrendered control of policy in general to one or two of his strongest Ministers.

TOWARDS POLITICAL EXPLOSION.

Sometime we think that crisis are overhanging the House of Commons in the same way as they did at the period preceding the resignation of Mr. MacDonald from the Premiership. Of course there is this difference. The unsettlement then arose mainly out of criticism of Mr. MacDonald, now it springs from two sources, criticism of Mr. Baldwin personally, and dissatisfaction with important aspects of Cabinet policy. Events have been marching relentlessly to the embarrassment of the Government ever since it secured its second victory at the polls by appealing "Trust Me Baldwin." The policy on defence, on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, and on sanctions and now groping uncertainty following the utter failure of sanctions in the way they had been implemented, in the name of the League, in relation to which the Prime Minister has now confessed his "bitter humiliation"—all these have contributed and are contributing to a situation that looks like ending in a political explosion. At the same time, the present enquiry by a special Tribunal in the matter of the reported leakage of the British Budget may cause a certain amount of repercussion on the Cabinet when the verdict is available. For, if any Cabinet Minister is involved in the leakage, as suggested by Sir Maurice Hankey, (that leakage must have occurred through the instrumentality of the Cabinet itself), it is but natural that the two Oppositions should demand the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

ABYSSINIA LET DOWN.

The Sanctionist section of British politicians believe that the National Government of Great Britain has let down Abyssinia very badly. This section is, therefore, agitating most vigorously that the Government should not only stick to the existing Sanctions against Italy but should strengthen them. As was stated two weeks ago, there is considerable opinion which favours the suggestion of Lord Cecil that the Suez Canal should be blocked, so as to hamper Italy's progress in Abyssinia. The necessity for further Sanctions is recommended not in a spirit of punishment to Mussolini for his annexation of Abyssinia but for his attempt to defeat the League of Nations.

From the correspondence that has been appearing in different British newspapers, one gets the impression that as a result of the Italian annexation of Abyssinia and the part played by Great Britain during the past eight months, this mighty British Empire has lost its prestige in Europe. To quote a correspondence from Europe 'The Negus would have resisted longer if the League of Nations and Great Britain had not abandoned him. Let there be no mistake that Haile Selassie took the risk of offering opposition to the invasion because he had reason to hope for League and especially for British support. And the first public action confirmed him in his optimism. He hoped that the financial and economic sanctions actually voted and put into force would be followed by an oil embargo and the closing of the Suez Canal. Otherwise, why was the Home Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean? The Negus also knew that he was fighting in the Tigre and in Ogaden not only for his country's independence but for the interests of Great Britain in East and North Africa. Yet he was not given a gun or a rifle, an aeroplane, or a pound sterling. After infinite efforts at the end of six months' agitation,, his Minister in London obtained permission to raise a loan in the City. . . Now Great Britain, regretful and uneasy, has taken the Negus, on board one of her warships and will give him hospitality in Palestine. And her public men, ashamed and thoughtful, are asking themselves what is her moral duty. Some of the London newspapers have said that Italy has won the war but would lose the peace, and that it was for British diplomacy to see to that. The time has come to show action on a level with those grave words..... Mussolini used the pretext of the Ual Ual skirmishing to raise the Abyssinian question. Great Britain has shown herself far below her tradition. Weak and ill-judged in her policy, realising the danger but not daring to remove it, she let opportunities pass. She thought it would be very clever to play her game and win it by using the League of Nations, but the French defection nonplussed her and led her from one shift to another, and so to the worst defeat in her contemporary history. To-day she has to confess that she has lost the game and that her international prestige has suffered a rude blow. And she asks herself in perplexity what she is to do.

However this is the British political situation. Yet, the man in the street is most unconcerned about it. His main concern and interest at the moment are to follow the proceedings of the Budget Leakage Tribunal Inquiry and give a warm cheer to Mrs. Mollison who has created yet another record in the air. The Tribunal's enquiry has made a sensational revelation—that a one-time railway engine driver is now in a position to buy a house for his wife worth £ 15,000. Mr. Thomas is thus dominating the public mind at the moment—rather to be precise his house, wife and his son's dealings on the Stock Exchange are providing us with plenty of material to talk about.

TEST OF THE TIME

(Continued from Page 6)

when a Socialist Premier heads a "Lib.-Lab." Ministery.

Man Of Courage

Fortunately, this Premier is a man of proved integrity and courage. Leon Blum is no MacDonald.

A man of sensitive culture, the intimate friend in his early days of Proust, he writes rather better than he speaks, though I have heard from him moving and persuasive speeches that would have been formidable if he had had a stronger voice.

He has always leaned rather to the Left than the Right, and did not hesitate to face a split when the "dissidents" swarmed from the hive.

The People's Front has now to undo the consequences of a long and unsuccessful period of deflation, during which the Conservatives succeeded in reducing the wages and salaries, but failed in lowering prices in anything like the same degree.

The right policy is certainly to reverse this process by increasing the buying-power of the masses and stimulating consumption. As the national income rises, the chronic budgetary deficit will automatically disappear.

But Blum will find, as Roosevelt did, that "lack of confidence" among capitalists can render recovery slow and difficult.

They will kick against higher taxation, and to their horror the Government, much against its will, may be driven to devalue the franc.

Compromise

The People's Front is pledged to disband the Fascist Leagues. It has promised to strip the veil that drapes the capitalist Press by compelling it to publish detailed facts about its finances.

But the most challenging items in its programme are the nationalisation of the armaments industry and the Bank of France. It is here that its alliance with the Liberals will be awkward.

One cannot disentangle the armaments industry from the whole iron and steel trade, organised in the Comite des Forges, the most powerful political force in France.

If this industry could be socialised as a whole, the chief prop would be withdrawn from big business in France. But the Liberals, one fears, intend much less than this.

In some way the Bank will certainly be reformed. The "two hundred families" (that is, the oligarchy of the older shareholders) will be deposed. But here, too, one must expect a compromise.

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PICKINGS FROM CONTINENTAL PRESS

Soviet Embassy In Tokio In A State Of Siege: Russian Houses In Japan Raided

The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo is in a state of siege. Russian houses in Japan have been raided, Russian steamers have been searched, the Russian news agency Tass has been raided by Fascists and the Japanese staff was arrested. Three Japanese translators were arrested two under the pretext, that they gave secret reports to the Tass Company.
(Prager Presse 12th of April 1936).

The organisation of the former Polish-Silesian revolutionaries has protested against the Germanisation of the Polish minorities in Germany. The dissolution of the German Nazi groups in Poland is demanded and the Polish nation is urged to strengthen her political and military preparedness in the face of the German danger.—Prager Press.

BR. AIR DEFENCE.

The naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports strengthening of the British air defence on the Mediterranean bases. Two military missions called President III and President IV. have been formed under the leadership of Vice-Admiral Brownrigg, Brigade-General Tripp and high Admiral Leatham. 90 officers are at their disposal. The anchor grounds of the fleet are specially safeguarded and several cruisers have been equipped for air defence. New bases are intended to be added, because of the exposed position of Malta. (Pr. Pr., 10th of April)

In Breslau (Silesia) according to the French paper "Choc" a gigantic strategical railway station is under construction. 36 lines are to be run from there and gigantic buildings are under construction.
(Pr. Pr. 9th of April.)

WHO IS WHO OF GERMAN NOBILITY.

German nobility contains Jewish stems. The well-known Gotha the Who is Who of the German nobility is going to be newly edited. Till now, the Aryan theory of Nazi Germany has left the publication unchanged, which appears annually. But certain families are expressively designed as members of the League of German nobles. This particular union is composed of nobles, who after the year 1750 have not admitted non-Aryans into their family fold. In spite of this very modest demand on their racial composition only a small number of families has been admitted into this Nazi-sponsored League. The conclusion therefore is inevitable, that the German nobility, so warlike and ambitious does contain a redoubtable strain of Hebrew ancestry.

(Journal des Nations 4th of April)

American exports of shrotted tin formerly taken by Japan, have been forbidden due to the intervention of the military authorities the exports gave Japan out of 40,000 tons of shrott only 801 tons of pure tin, whilst U.S.A. consume annually 6,500 tons!

(Pr. Pr. 11th of April.)

In England a new bullet is being tried for military use. It is a stream line bullet and faster than the former rifle bullet. It reaches 5 miles. The streamline form is known to be the form of the French bullet, the balle D.
(Berliner Tageblatt, 12th of April.)

FAITH MOVEMENT.

The German faith movement has been deserted by its very leaders the Count Revontlov and now Professor Thauer, a former missionary of India who imbibed ancient Indian ideas. The movement had been very strong a year ago and threatened to replace Christianity in Germany. Many freethinkers have joined it. The movement will now divide itself into different sects. It has been looked upon as the third confession of Germany and has demanded chairs of theology at the universities. A militant body of the movement groups itself under the high Nazi chief, Rosenberg and intents to win Ludendorff, the ardent pagan, as its leader.
(Pr. Pr. 9th of April.)

Norman Angell writes in "Time"

The autocracy of Hitler is much more marked than the former emperors. A Europe conquered in 1914 by Germany would have been a liberal one compared to a Nazified Europe of to-morrow. After having conquered and even assimilated ("Gleichgeshalct") France Hitler Germany would enlist the military support of the Poles and Japanese and would bring about the partition of Russia into a medley of dependent Manchukuos. Germany would rule the West of Russia, Japan the East. Surely this is a vision of Nazified Europe.
(Pr. Pr., 15th of April.)

POLAND ORGANISES.

Poland is organising, with the permission of Parliament, a national defence fund, in order to equip the national arm in addition to the budgetary means available for this purpose. In particular immobile property of the state is put at the disposal of this fund.
(Pr. Pr., 10th of April.)

In the "German Economist" Colonel Thomas of the General Staff remarks, "in the militarised economy of Germany, responsibilities would be shared by Government, industrial chiefs and the people. The soldier will lead in all matters concerning national defence.
(Pr. Pr., 11th of April.)

Turkey has built strategic railways and constructed roads in the demilitarised zone. Military zones have been organised near the demilitarised regions. In fact, it is probably only a question of a few hours, to occupy the Dardanelles with an adequate defence force, writes "The Times", London.
(Pr. Pr., 15th of April.)

BRITAIN & AUSTRIA.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has been in Vienna as a guest of the British Charge d'Affaires. He had many conversations. Whilst Schuschnigg and Starhemberg tried to impress upon him, that Austria must be organised on purely Fascist lines, he hinted, that the desired British guaranty for the independence of Austria could easier be obtained for an Austria, where democracy had been re-established.
(Pr. Pr., 15th of April.)

The Kwantung army headquarters report that the Governor of the Mongolian Province Holonbair and his police commander and a number of higher Mongolian military officers have been put under arrest, because of treasonable communications with Soviet Mongolia. Some of the arrested persons were recently executed.
(Pr. Pr., 15th of April.)

HITLER & PEACE.

Don Sturzo writes in "Journal des Nations."

Hitler is not in a position, to offer a 25 years' truce in the name of Germany. He has voices speaking to him in a kind of Somanambulism. To-day the voices say peace for 25 years. But if they say to him to-morrow: peace only for five years? And if they tell him: Now war at once! (After a nightly consultation with his advisers, in spite of a peace plebiscite prom. sing 25 years!) The German people has no voice, not to-day, nor to-morrow. The plebiscites are meaningless, at home and abroad. That is the European tragedy.
(Pr. Pr., 11th of April.)

In Ithaka, U.S.A., a Congress on inheritance was in session. Biofunctional changes through the influence of inner secretion upon growth were demonstrated responsible for disorders may be considerable and be inherited. Even characteristics, supposed to be by the "nordic" school, racial, can be implanted and inherited and thus, what they call a race and think to be entirely fixed, newly created.
(Pr Pr., 11th of April.)

The Skoda works of Pilsen, Czecho Slovakia's Krupp works, are producing electric bagger machines and cranes for Eastern Russia,
(Pr. Pr., 11th of April.)

A MYSORE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

Bhadravati Paper Mills, Limited, Bangalore

The investing public could not get the number of shares they wanted in the Mysore Sugar Company Limited, as the share list was closed immediately on publication of the prospectus. And now the Government of Mysore have decided to start a paper industry after sufficient investigation and this gives a chance to the Indian public for sound investment.

Mysore State is much advanced in industrial enterprise. The standard of administration in Mysore is high and adding paper industry to the existing successful institutions will, no doubt, go a great way in contributing to the solution of the unemployment problem in this country.

The scope for success of the paper industry is obviously great in view of the following facts:

(a) The Government will purchase paper at a reasonable price to a very large extent to meet their requirements.

(b) Land will be given free of charge for the construction of the factory and also for the quarters of the staff.

(c) Government will supply electric energy at a favourable and cheap price.

(d) The Government will give 10 per cent of the financial support.

(e) Mysore Iron and Steel Works will give all facilities by way of tramways and meter-gauge sidings from the Works track.

(f) Mysore Iron Works will haul wagons for the mills to and fro from the railway station, at a very reasonable rate and they will afford work-shop facilities to the mills and medical and educational amenities to the staff.

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And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package.

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Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

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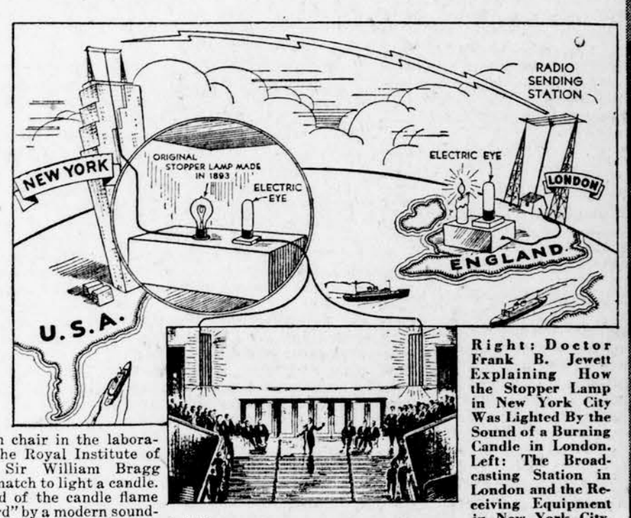
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

New Magic with the Sound of Light

How a Burning Candle, Aided by Radio and the Electric Eye, Is Made in a Split Second to Turn on Electric Lamps Thousands of Miles Distant.



Right: Doctor Frank B. Jewett Explaining How the Stopper Lamp in New York City Was Lighted By the Sound of a Burning Candle in London. Left: The Broadcasting Station in London and the Receiving Equipment in New York City.

ONE hundred years of progress in electrical science was marked recently in a most dramatic experiment in which the sound from the flame of a burning candle in London turned on an electric lamp in New York City.

Michael Faraday, whose experiments of a century ago in electro-magnetism established the fundamental laws upon which all subsequent engineering development in the generation and application of electricity are based, also posthumously participated in the amazing demonstration when modern electrical magic was employed to exemplify the present perfection of an industry to which this eminent genius contributed so greatly in the embryonic era of electricity.

Sitting at Faraday's desk in Faraday's own chair in the laboratory of the Royal Institute of London, Sir William Bragg struck a match to light a candle. The sound of the candle flame was "heard" by a modern sound-recording apparatus which carried the signal to New York City over short-wave radio which also broadcast Sir Bragg's address.

In New York City the sound of the candle flame was filtered out from the voice of the speaker and relayed to the museum of Science and Industry, where it turned on an original stopper lamp such as George Westinghouse used to illuminate the Columbian Exposition in 1893 in Chicago.

The light of this stopper lamp was picked up by an "electric eye" which actuated electric switches that turned on two banks of high intensity mercury vapor lamps bordering the entrance inside the museum. Thus, in a split second, a cavalcade of lighting was enacted.

The candle flame represented a combustion source of illumination which preceded those of electrical character. Next, a stopper lamp represented the work of mankind in developing the first practical electric illuminant, at the same time representing the first application of alternating current which was used for the first time on a large scale at the Chicago World's Fair 43 years ago and which is regarded by many as the first big step in the beginning of the electric industry in the United States.

Finally, the high intensity mercury vapor lamp constitutes the latest important advancement in artificial illumination, rivaling that of the first incandescent lamp. It produces light by sending electricity through a metallic or gaseous vapor and, in so differing from the method of producing light by sending electricity through a filament wire, represents a development which future historians will record as revolutionary as the first incandescent lamp.

Doctor Arthur Compton, a noted scientist, is a prominent figure in research work covering the past 20 years which has made the phenomenon of vapor illuminants possible today. Doctor Compton's first scientific investigation in that capacity was to delve into the possibilities of metallic and gaseous vapors as a possible source of artificial light. His early research work has ultimately resulted in the practical sodium vapor and high intensity mercury vapor lamps of today. These are the lamps which, after some 57 years since the first incandescent lamp, mark an important milestone in artificial electric illumination.

From what event in history does the universal use of electricity date?

Electrical engineers agree that it was the successful demonstration of the first alternating current system at Great Barrington, Mass., on March 20, 1886.

Handbag as Index to Character

WHAT would the woman of today do without her handbag? Its contents, like those of a boy's pocket, are an excellent index, not only of her character, but also of her business and other interests.

The average woman's handbag, which is an indispensable part of her costume, may contain anything from an electric light bulb or shoebrush to a sandwich or lump of sugar, but odd scraps of paper such as bridge scores, receipts, notes and shopping lists are among the most usual items, according to the results of a survey made public recently by a great department store.

The survey covered the contents of handbags belonging to women of all classes. It was found that the average woman carries $6.74 in cash, and that out of every 100 women, 92 have from one to 27 odd bits of paper, with a total for the entire group of about 565 pieces of paper.

Twenty-five of the hundred women carry motor car drivers' licenses and 41 have hairpins, the survey indicates.

Although only 30 women carry checkbooks, 65 have bank-books with them. Only 75 out of 100 bags contain keys, but an average of 284 keys are found among them. Thirty-nine handbags contain address books and 45 notebooks.

Seventy-six out of 100 have a total of 111 pencils among them, and 32 carry fountain pens.

Handkerchiefs are found in 94 per cent of the bags, 40 per cent of which contain more than one handkerchief. About 30 per cent carry eye-glasses and small bottles of perfumes. Two have eyeshadow and cigarette-holders are found in 10 handbags.

A "Divining Rod" for the Brain

The Scent Detector Which Is Used for Locating Tiny Tumors in the Brain.

DETECTING the presence of tiny tumors of the brain, which may be so small that X-rays fail to reveal their presence, is now acomplished by means of a "divining rod" sort of an apparatus, which literally "smells out" such growths and determines their exact size and location.

This "scent yardstick," as the device has been termed, consists of a very simple apparatus, costing about four dollars. Its principal part is a bottle with two stoppers, one for each nostril. Coffee or lemon oil is placed on the bottom of the bottle. The stoppers are inserted in the nostrils and the individual is told to stop breathing. The air in the bottle, carrying the aroma of substance, is then injected by means of a pump up to the olfactory nerve.

The development of this device came about through the the discovery made by Doctor Charles A. Elsberg, a neurologist, who in his researches came upon the startling discovery that if an individual held his breath and an odor was then injected directly into the olfactory nerve the effect in normal persons would be felt only after a certain quantity was injected. He found further that under such conditions the quantity required was practically the same for each normal individual, the quantity being a constant for each substance used.

Doctor Elsberg also discovered that the odor of coffee and lemon oil were highly satisfactory for the quantitative measurement of the sense of smell. In this manner he succeeded in measuring for the first time what has hitherto been considered universally as unmeasureable by establishing a definite "scent yardstick" with which brain tumors heretofore undetectable now are readily and accurately located.

Although it has been known for a long time that brain tumors, by pressing on the olfactory nerves, cause a diminution of the individual's power to detect odors, the power of smelling, varying as it does with individuals and with different circumstances, has evaded standardization.

Using Bursting Bubbles as an Aid to Beauty

AIDING beauty is now child's play, as the result of the invention of a foam device which uses tiny bursting bubbles of air as the basis of a new facial treatment.

An atomizing bottle, designed specially for the purpose, is filled half-full of water to which is added a few drops of a new foam-producing extract.

The bulb of the atomizer is then alternately squeezed and released to force the liquid from the nozzle in a fine spray which is directed against the face. The spray soon coats the facial skin in layers of foam filled with tiny bubbles of air.

This treatment, it is claimed, produces an invigorating and cleansing action on the skin solely by the breaking down of the millions of tiny air bubbles supported by the fine foam.

The extract, which is added to the water, is not a soap, but merely the means of generating the bubbles.

The Foam Is Sprayed on the Face and Produces an Invigorating and Cleansing Action By the Breaking Down of Millions of Tiny Air Bubbles.

Why Corn on the Cob Is Best

WHAT can be better and what can be worse than corn on the cob? And its goodness, or lack of it, all depends on the buyer.

Green corn is the one vegetable that is at its best when absolutely fresh, and it is more likely to have been gathered recently when offered on the cob. The buyer should know corn and inspect it carefully before purchasing. This he easily can do by following a simple procedure given in the Forecast, an authority on foods.

A fresh green husk and a cob well filled with bright, fat, milky kernels sufficiently firm to offer slight resistance to pressure, denotes a good ear of corn. Pull back the husk and look at the kernels in determining quality. The corn is not satisfactory if it is too immature. Small, soft kernels on immature corn have little flavor when cooked. Dry, yellowed, or straw-colored husks are an indication of age or damage.

The buyer should give preference to corn grown in a near-by vicinity. For corn when packed for shipment, corn heats rapidly, making short, quick hauls to market imperative if the product is to reach the consumer in top form. Heating causes the yellowing and drying-[illegible] of the husk as well as the toughening, discoloration, loss of flavor and shriveling of the kernels.

Corn on the cob, better than any Indian ever grew, usually begins to find its way to the key markets throughout the month of August, continuing until late in September, just right for home dining and for the popular corn roast fall picnic.

Speaking of Indians, it seems to be a popular belief that the white settlers inherited corn culture from these native aborigines may before long be proved to be merely another fallacy. Comparatively recent discoveries indicate that Indian corn may not have originated in America. An old Chinese book has come to light in a Paris library with a representation of the plant popularly supposed to have originated in the West. Kernels of corn were reported found in excavated houses at Athens.

But if corn was known to the world before the voyages of Columbus, it is difficult to understand why its cultivation was halted, only to be resumed again in the sixteenth century.

Save by a few pioneer corn-growers, almost nothing was done to improve corn until after 1900. Today's strains bears scant resemblance to most of the early varieties.

The Best Ears of Fresh Green Corn Have the Cobs Well-Filled with Bright, Milky Kernels Which Are Firm Enough to Offer Slight Resistance to Pressure.

Oldest Mummy in the World

THE oldest mummy in the world is believed to be that of Ra Nefer, an Egyptian nobleman who died over 5,000 years ago. He is supposed to have lived during the days of the "Old Kingdom" of Egypt, but the archeologists are not sure about this.

Carefully pieced together, after lying in fragments for many years, this mummy has been placed in a glass case in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Who Ra Nefer was, or what he did, no one knows for certain.

"All we know is that this mummy is of the Fifth Dynasty and is from the tomb of Ra Nefer, discovered by Sir Flinders Petrie," says Dr. Cave, assistant conservator of the museum.

It is known that Ra Nefer was a noble because only the leading men of ancient Egypt were mummified in those days. Whoever he was, there seems to be little doubt now that he is the oldest intact mummy in the world so far discovered.

"Some people may wonder why a five-thousand-year-old mummy should have a place in our collection," says Dr. Cave. "Of course, the study of a mummy does not necessarily help a surgeon, but its interest to him is to be found in the fact that, for thousands of years, there were in Egypt people accustomed to removing the internal organs of the body before carrying out the embalming process."

It was this ancient practice in Egypt which make it possible for the Greek anatomists working in Alexandria—not in their own country—to lay the foundations of scientific anatomy.

Floral Traditions of Good Friday

FLOWERS figure prominently in the traditions that cluster about Good Friday and many beautiful floral legends are associated with the day on which Christ was crucified.

Chief of these is the Passion Flower, which has been used to show that even Nature, herself, keeps the marks of the great Passion. The purple center is the symbol of His royalty; the filaments are the cords with which He was scourged. The five stamens are the five wounds, and the petals are stained, as if with His blood.

Two trees are mentioned as supplying the crown of thorns. One legend tells that it was the briar-rose, and that it burst into red roses as it touched the sacred brow. The Danes, however, have always called the holly "Christ's Thorn," believing that it actually supplied the prickly foliage, and that the red berries had their origin in congealed drops of blood.

Dark-red wallflowers are often referred to as the "blood drops of Christ," and are said to have derived their coloring from the sacred blood that fell upon them at Calvary.

There is a story of a cluster of anemones, till then pure white, blooming amid the grass at the foot of the cross. Receiving a sprinkling of Christ's blood they have, ever since, been scarlet. The wild arum, the vervain and the clover are all believed to have received their red spots in this way.

A beautiful old legend circles round the imperial lily. It grew plentifully in the Garden of Gethsemane and was then pure white.

As Christ trod that garden on the night preceding His crucifixion all the flowers, except this proud imperial bloom, bowed their heads in grief and adoration. As the Lord reached the gate of the garden He turned and looked back reproachfully. At once the lily's pride vanished, and it hung its head, flushing with shame. The drooping head and the flush are there to this day.

Another old story tells that as Mary wended her way to the home of John in deep sorrow after the crucifixion was over, her shadow fell on a cluster of white violets. Immediately they became purple, their rich, royal color, as well as their delightful fragrance, dating from that hour.

The cedar, the palm, the cypress and the olive tree are all regarded as sacred from their association with Good Friday.

The willow drooped its head on that day, mourning that the rods for the scourging had been cut from its [illegible]

The Mind and Age

THE mind declines with age, according to a popular belief, which is not based on fact. The body may decline in physical power with the years and yet the mind not only may remain unimpaired, but is better than ever.

Doctor Irving Lorge of Teachers College, Columbia University, is convinced by his tests that the "mental deterioration" observed by psychologists and laymen "is more apparent than real."

The so-called Alpha Army Tests were applied by Doctor Lorge to his subjects who ranged in age from 20 to 70 years. His final conclusion after summing up the test is briefly, that what is called the deterioration of the mind "is due to dimming sight, slowing motion, dulled hearing and preoccupation with life's problems. It is not a loss of mental power as such, but rather an inability to work [illegible]

An Inscribed Scarab the First Newspaper

ARCHEOLOGICAL discoveries indicate that what may be called the first newspaper in the world was issued nearly 34 centuries ago in Egypt. The world today, however, never would recognize it as a chronicle of events, as printed in this modern age.

The first newspapers were scarabs, which were large tablets of stone or baked clay on which the important news of the day was inscribed and circulated throughout the country. These scarabs were so called because they were made in the shape of the scarab, a beetle sacred to the ancient Egyptians.

The date of some of these stone or clay scarabs has been placed as far back as 1450 B. C. by the Egyptologists.

Forty specimens of one "edition" have been preserved. The various "editions" were made to announce such things as the completion of the large artificial lake of Zarukhe for Queen Tiye, the King's success in lion hunts, and other events of interest.

These scarabs have been known for years to archeologists, and until recently were looked upon as tokens presented by the king to those he sought to honor. [illegible] scarabs inscribed during the reign of Amenophis III (15th century B. C.) apparently were used solely for the purpose of spreading news throughout the kingdom.

An Inscribed Clay Tablet Molded in the Form of a Scarab the Sacred Beetle of Ancient Egypt.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. Kodanda Rao In West Indies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with a sense of national duty that I am moved to address this letter to my Indian sisters and brothers and hope this will find a place in the columns of your esteemed paper.

Perhaps it is not well-known in India that more than 75 years ago a large number of her sons and daughters were brought to the West Indies and mainland of South America through the immigration laws as indentured. Since then we have been struggling for our existence and endeavouring to keep up our national identity.

No amount of disabilities and gross humiliations to which we were exposed could deter us from preserving our culture and language in spite of our severance from Motherland and the onslaught of aggressive western civilization. We are deeply indebted to the Indian Nationalists and Vedic Missionaries who have visited this Island, from time to time, and inspired us to keep up faithfully to the Indian ideals. But our indignation knows no bounds when a son of Mother India comes to this Colony in the person of Mr. P. Kodanda Rao—a member of the "Servants of India Society"—whose anti-national, anti-cultural, and highly reactionary utterances have wounded the susceptibilities of every local patriotic Indian Before landing in this island he was advertised as a "Representative of the Indian National Congress", "Delegate" and "Envoy" of Mahatma Gandhi. Every Indian was moved and stirred to the core of his heart, what message this "Envoy of Mahatma Gandhi" had to deliver to his countrymen snared and thrown on the Atlantic shores? But after the very first lecture people were disappointed. Until after a few lectures, the intelligent and patriotic section of Indians became disgusted and hurled challenge against him to explain his position. But he would not mind anybody's challenge.

It is impossible to make a survey of his lectures in this short space. But the main theme of his anti-national lectures centred round three things:—

(1) The Indians migrated here from their motherland should consider themselves as West Indians and should not call themselves East Indians.

(2) They should not be grateful to India as she had done nothing for them.

(3) They should not be anxious to keep up Hindi or other Indian languages. English is a cosmopolitan language which is quite enough for the purpose of communication of thoughts.

These and similar other expressions have reacted very unfavourably on the minds of the local Indian population.

Mr. Editor, it is for the last seven years that the Indians of this Colony had been trying to persuade the Education Department to include Hindi and Urdu in their curriculum for Indian boys. We have nearly achieved our goal and His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint an East Indian Education Board which consists of such illustrious members as Prof. Satya Charan Shastri, M.A., Vedic Missionary who has inspired Indians of Trinidad through his thoughtful lectures to keep their language and culture alive.

But here comes Mr. Kodanda Rao who instead of encouraging Indians to link themselves closely with the birth-place of their ancestors throws cold water on their enthusiasm. He went so far as to tell the Director of Education that he should not bother about Hindi and Urdu which were of absolutely no use to Indians here.

In his private and public talks Mr. Rao has unhesitatingly denounced the serviceability of Hindustani either in India or Abroad and has commended English and English alone.

Now, Mr. Editor, if such specimens of Indian politicians land in this Colony or at other places where Indians have migrated, what love can India demand from us? Had we considered ourselves as West Indians was it ever possible that we would have received Indians from India in the same cordial spirit as we welcomed Rev. C. F. Andrews, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, and Pro. Satya Charan Shastri? I leave this question to be solved by my patriotic countrymen in India itself.

—Yours, etc.,

SHORAB KHAN,
Secretary,
East Indian Education Board,
Trinidad, B.W.I.

Chaguanas,
Trinidad, British West Indies.

II.

The following letter appears in the "Port of Spain Gazette":—

TRINIDAD, (By Mail).

Dear Sir—Since the arrival of Mr. P. Kodanda Rao into the Colony, I have noticed that he has been described as "Representative of the Indian National Congress" "Delegate of Mahatma Gandhi". "Envoy of Mahatma Gandhi", etc.

Perhaps he is not responsible for these publications, which have been appearing in the local Press even before his arrival and up to the present time.

At one of his lectures in San Fernando it was given out that he belonged to the Indian Liberal Party, which is one of the most insignificant Political Parties in India. This Party is diametrically opposed to the National Congress which, in the words of Mr. Rao himself, is the only party representative of the Indians in India.

From my own knowledge of the working of the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi's connection therewith, I happen to know that any delegate from the Congress or Envoy of the Mahatma is invariably deputed by the President of the Congress and by him alone.

Up to the present time Mr. Rao has not refuted these statements about himself, and further, the Indian public is becoming doubtful of his 'bona fides' from various expressions given out by him at some of his addresses which are entirely detrimental to the principles of the Indian National Party.

I shall be obliged if Mr. Rao will, through the instrumentality of your widely read journal, inform the local Indians whether he is, in fact, a Representative of the Indian National Congress, or a Delegate and Envoy of the Mahatma; also whether he was deputed by the President of the Congress, if so, the year of his election and the name of the President.

I am sure, Mr. Editor, this information through the Press from Mr. Rao will help to dispel the doubts and fears existing in the minds of Indians here.

Yours faithfully,
M. HOSEIN.

15 Hankey Lane,
San Fernando,
31st March, 1936.

Manifesto Of Twenty-one

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although every loyal Congressman to-day deplores the lack of political strategy in our present President who seems to be unaware that plain-speaking is no virtue in virulent politics, he cannot but rejoice at the almost irresistible pressure that the Pandit's honesty has brought to bear upon Big Business bosses to throw off the mask which they were so far donning. Nobody can deny that several seasoned and experienced Congress leaders (and mind you, now they are so, also according to the Anglo-Indian scribes and those who speedily swallow the pabulum provided by them) are against the Pandit's ideology. In fact, the President never tried to foist his Socialistic views on the Congress, and Socialism, accordingly, is not so far the accepted creed of that body. In spite of this, one wonders at the widespread attempts which are being made from different quarters to scare away the business-community as a whole from the Congress camp and it is all the more interesting to find Big Business bosses who impeded, hindered and obstructed the nation's movement at every step, trying to fool their brethren by putting strange Communistic interpretations on the Pundit's Socialistic preachings.

In their borrowed plumes, our tidy twenty-one have fared all the more disastrously. It is all the more ridiculous to see these great magnates raising the religious bogey. Religion is quite compatible with Socialism and it is here exactly as in so many other points, that the Pandit disapproves of Russian methods, though as a whole he is an ardent admirer of the Russian experiment. Apart from this, it will pay us all and particularly our religious "Big Business" to carefully examine the records, past and present, of the so-called God-fearing States of Europe. Jammed between Japan and Germany who may at any moment fly at her throat, almost alone and unaided, Russia stands to-day as the only country devoid of any imperialistic or other military designs. Mere talk of religion is moonshine. Let our religious politicians calmly and dispassionately survey the State where the fundamental principles of all prophets find a ready practical recognition. Let them not condemn blindly what they cannot criticise effectively.

One laughs till he almost weeps at the strange attitude that our lion-hearted lambs of the Liberal group (including the twenty-one because this group has become the last resort of all those who want to do good to themselves) have adopted towards the Civil Liberties Union. Human memory may be short but it is surely elastic and therefore quite capable of being stretched. One of the Liberal leaders has done this and made the remarkable discovery that during the non-co-operation days the liberties of the Liberals were encroached upon. Good God! So the Government took all these repressive steps to restore the Liberal liberties, and it is because of this that they are out with their manifesto! This is exactly so. Splendid mutual help. Abdul Gaffar Khan rightly but mildly imprisoned for sedition and Subhas Bose deservingly detained.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. DALAL.

Corporation And Congress President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The most disgraceful denial of according a civic address to the distinguished self-sacrificing patriot, if not the President of the Congress, by the prejudiced members of the Bombay Corporation who voted against the resolution was timely criticised by Mr. Nariman amidst shouts of "shame" "shame" in yesterday's Azad Maidan reception meeting, the sight of which gave a fitting reply to the indiscreet voters.

When I saw the names of almost all the Parsis predominating amongst the "noes" I not only pitied their mentality but felt ashamed. These few Parsis, I regret to say, fail to see beyond their noses in face of the rising tide and coming events. Everybody knows that "Swaraj" will, shall and must now come within a few years if not months, but these Parsi "Badekhans" think not of the future of their community amongst whom all are not in the fortunate position they enjoy and who have to live in India for good as Indians and not Parsis. Some of the few rich have already left India for good and have settled in foreign countries and hence I can not restrain my feelings to publicly warn my community to beware of these wealthy influential handful of "Badekhans" and try to keep them away from Corporations, Councils and Assemblies, if for nothing else but for the good of our future generation. Also I think it my duty to warn all other Indian communities not to judge the whole Parsi community by the standard of the activities of these few Badekhans displayed in public institutions and Government services. The adage to "give back to the wind" Parsis should not allow to escape their mind.—Yours, etc.

A DISGUSTED ZORASTRIAN.

Necessity Of Birth Control

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On Tuesday evening at Parel the Bombay Society for the study and Promotion of Family Hygiene inaugurated the first practical step for the spread of knowledge about Birth Control by opening a small clinic in that industrial centre where people mostly in need of the same can get expert advice and guidance.

Though the beginning is certainly a very modest one, it is hoped that in time public bodies like the Municipality, the Port Trust, the Textile Unions and others will give help and encouragement to this movement so as to enable it to extend its field of operation.

Several speakers, among whom were two ladies, stressed the necessity of Birth Control from a social, hygienic, economic and eugenic point of view and all recognized that it was still a very controversial subject because it has still many opponents though, of late, its protagonists are getting very numerous. The existence of many opponents of this movement, however, need not discourage its supporters, for it is a well known fact that all movements and discoveries for the promotion of social welfare have generally met with great opposition from obscurantists, religious fanatics and people of a conservative trend of mind.

As one of the speakers at the opening ceremony of the clinic said, few opponents of the measure are found who do not recognize that overpopulation is a grave social evil that cannot be treated with indifference. It is a problem that must be tackled seriously sooner or later as the course of events in the world even now shows that the evil of overpopulation is every day becoming more and more serious and before long must cause a world-wide conflagration, the result of which one can easily imagine.

As is well known, the progress of science, itself, is greatly responsible for the enormous increase in the population of most countries. In the past famine, pestilence and wars thinned down the population and restored the balance; but now science has greatly conquered the terrors of widespread famine and pestilence with the result that these natural checks have almost disappeared.

Though some opponents of Birth Control base, their arguments on far fetched difficulties, most of them object to it on religious and moral grounds. Some others fear that the use of contraceptives and interference with natural habits may cause serious physical evils, for more dangerous than the evils of overpopulation. Expert medical men affirm that such fears are groundless and that Birth Control measures in the hands of scientifically trained people are perfectly harmless.

It is especially on religious and moral grounds that these social measures, like all others before them, find their most inveterate opponents. For rational minded people the objections of these people seem fantastic, ridiculous and erroneous. For obvious reasons and also for want of time the moral aspect of the question was not discussed at the meeting that evening.

It can be shown that many of the contentions of the religious moralist are puerile and fallacious. One of them is that Birth Control is against God's laws and another that it is against Nature which probably means the same thing. Another favourite argument is that it will increase immorality especially among young people. One wonders at the frankness with which these moralists admit the miserable level in which they place mankind. For my part I marvel at their frankness in announcing that they believe that it is only fear which keeps our women decent. If this is the basis their religion gives them for morality, I would advise them to look for a better and deeper motive.

Many of these opponents of Birth Control are callous and cynical. They recognize that the evils of overpopulation are undeniable; yet they say they would rather see children starve, suffer in poverty, die like flies and grow in ignorance and vice rather than restrict the undesirable reproduction!

Others who have peculiar ideas about the wisdom of an imaginary Special Providence rely completely on this and trust to it to provide for one and all. Such fatalism is common in this country as it is generally believed that what is written, is written.

It will be seen that the supporters of Birth Control have not only to educate the people in the scientific methods of the measure, but also to combat a good deal of ignorance and prejudice in disseminating this knowledge.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Important Task Lies Before Youths Of To-day

Splendid Future Ahead If New Generation Brings About International Co-operation

Speaking over the air on May 18 (Goodwill Day) the Secretary General of the League of Nations said:—

To-day, the 18th of May, is recognised increasingly in many countries as "Goodwill Day".

Some of you boys and girls who are listening to me have already been reminded at school of something that happened 37 years ago this morning. You have been told of an event which was neither connected entirely with the history of any one country nor with the conclusion of any war whatsoever. The 18th of May is just the anniversary of a peace conference at the Hague in Holland in the year 1899.

What made that Conference notable was not its result. It failed as many conferences before it had failed and as many conferences since have failed, to reach its objective. Still it was a beginning—a beginning of the habit of holding conference called together to further peace in time of peace. Might we not regard the first Hague Conference almost as the beginning of a general assembly of all the States of the world, meeting at periodical intervals, on a footing of equality? Here we see at work the idea which afterwards took form in Geneva is the League of Nations.

A Landmark

So we may look upon the 18th of May as a landmark on the road we are now travelling, a road which, however rought it may be, and however long must, in the end, lead to success if our civilisation is to survive. Have you noted carefully the year on this landmark? It is 1899—the last year of the 19th century. That is, war has been in the world for thousands of years, but what we call "the organisation of peace" was really only begun within the last forty years. And even then it was begun on a very small scale indeed until after the world war of 1914-18. It is only since the world war that nearly every country had been pledged by signing the agreement or treaty known as the Covenant, to work together with other countries in a League of Nations for international co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Difficult Times Ahead

But you are likely to see a still more momentous time. It is always dangerous, of course, to try to say what is going to happen. Yet it is probably true to say that you belong to the generation that is destined to save civilisation or to lose it. You belong to the generation that is to make history fuller than ever of important and dramatic happenings. The years before you are sure to be years charged alike with much difficulty and much opportunity. Indeed we might almost venture to predict that you will see the greatest failure or the greatest achievement yet recorded in the story of the human race.

Like Radium

Is it not right to imagine international co-operation as being something like radium, of which we urgently want to discover more and more, for the healing of the political and economic diseases from which humanity is suffering? And is it not right, too, to think of the League of Nations as the world's living monument to the millions who have toiled and suffered to make international co-operation a vastly more powerful influence in the life and work of all nations throughout the world?

To-day it looks to many to be improbable that the ideal of the League should be realised. It looks improbable that all the States in all the continents should become members of one another and bear one another's burdens. So did every other outstanding human achievement, like, let us say, flying or broadcasting at one time look equally improbable. No daring, immense, successful leap forward has ever been taken in human affairs without a multitude of folk feeling strongly and saying firmly that "It could not be done."

"One honest man" said in the House of Commons:—

"There is a large body of opinion in this country (England) that would welcome the opportunity of extending hospitality to the Emperor of Abyssinia—a member of the League who actually kept his pledges".—Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Immediate Annuities

a blessing to those who secure it!

Our annuity bond scheme provides a regular old-age income! It assures the maximum possible income consistent with absolute safety. It is a suitable form of pension—for employees; and is beneficial to those who retire with Provident Fund as it gives regular monthly income till death.

Particulars on application.

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(Estd. 1871)

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Some do and some don't . . .

It's just what you prefer. There are many people who enjoy collecting Player's coupons for useful and attractive gifts.

There are those who are not interested in Coupons and that's where Player's, without Coupon, fit the bill.

Players like to please everybody and so Player's, the most popular Cigarette in England today, can now be obtained in Magnum Size, without the coupon.

3 annas for 10

Ask for

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

WITHOUT COUPON

Pl.a/113

Niemeyer Award Unfair To Bombay

BREACH OF FAITH ON INCOME-TAX ISSUE

Indian Merchants' Chamber Exposes Unsoundness Of Provincial Finances

The following statement has been issued by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, regarding Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have carefully considered Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report on the Financial Settlement between the Provincial and Central Government under the Government of India Act, 1935, and must express their keen sense of disappointment with the recommendations contained in that Report.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Reviewing briefly the historical background of the question under investigation by Sir Otto Niemeyer, the statement says that when the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were inaugurated the financial relationship between the Central and Provincial Governments was determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Meston Committee. Under the Meston award the various Provinces were called upon to contribute a total sum of Rs. 9.8 crores to the Central Government, in order to enable the latter to meet the deficit in the Central budget, which was anticipated to occur on account of the separation of Provincial from the Central revenues and of the transfer of certain sources of revenue from the Central to the Provincial Governments. It was estimated that under that arrangement Bombay would get increased spending power to the tune of Rs. 93 lacs, out of which Rs. 56 lacs was to be handed over to the Central Government as the contribution of this Province, thus leaving a net increased spending power of only Rs. 37 laks. On the same basis the other important Provinces obtained increased spending power as mentioned hereunder:—

Madras, Rs. 2.28 crores; United Provinces, Rs. 1.57 crores; Punjab, Rs. 1.14 crores and Bengal, Rs. .41 crores.

BOMBAY IGNORED.

It will be remembered that even then both the Government of Bombay and the Committee of this Chamber, whilst strongly protesting against the treatment meted out to Bombay, urged their claim for refund of a substantial portion of the revenue derived by the Central Government from Bombay under income tax, but this demand was turned down. In the actual implementation of the Meston award difficulties were soon experienced and the Government of India, from time to time, had to give relief to a number of Provinces, though it is significant to note that the claim of Bombay was entirely ignored. The continued and combined protests of all the Provinces against the levy of Provincial contributions resulted ultimately in their abolition in 1928.

INSCRUTABLE.

It is but fair to point out that even in 1934 the Government of India granted assistance to Bihar, Bengal and Burma by allocating 50 per cent of the export duty realised from jute, in order to ease the acute financial difficulties experienced by those Provinces. This Province which, in common with others, had had to meet similar difficulties in balancing her budget has patiently borne additional taxation in order to maintain its solvency, and it appears to be in conformity with the tradition of the Central Government to brush aside the claims of Bombay, however fair and just they may be for reasons which have remained hitherto inscrutable.

GRATUITOUS ASSUMPTION.

The recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer have been based principally on two considerations: (1) that, under any circumstances, the solvency of the Central Government must be maintained and (2) that, in order not to delay the inauguration of Provincial autonomy, the Provinces must be put financially on an even keel, so that the chronic state of deficits in the case of some provinces may be brought to an end.

It is obvious that if the solvency of the Centre is to be punctiliously safeguarded, the revenue of the Central Government must be increased or its expenditure curtailed to enable it to provide the assistance to the Provinces as recommended by Sir Otto Niemeyer. But Sir Otto starts away on the assumption that it is not possible to reduce the Central expenditure much below the existing level. This is a rather gratuitous assumption, in that there is no indication in the Report that Sir Otto Niemeyer expressed his opinion after a detailed study of the expenditure of the Central Government. The Committee are constrained to feel that the expression of such an opinion "ex cathedra" by a person in the position of an arbitrator considerably weakens the validity of the recommendations based on this opinion.

BREACH OF FAITH!

The Committee must further express their entire disagreement with Sir Otto Niemeyer's suggestion that the wealthier classes in India did not bear a proportionate burden of taxation, and are rather disturbed to note that he has practically recommended to the Finance Member not to do away with the balance of the surcharge on Income Tax and Super Tax which Government have promised to do. The Committee need hardly state that if Sir Otto Niemeyer's suggestion is accepted and the balance surcharge is not removed in the next budget, it will be looked upon by the commercial community as little short of a breach of faith on the part of Government. Sir Otto Niemeyer has failed to appreciate that the burden of direct taxation in this country is not so evenly spread as in the Western countries, as there are comparatively fewer people in this country having the capacity to pay income tax and super tax, apart from the fact that the wealthier classes, in common with other sections of the community, contribute their share to the indirect taxation of the country through their greater ability as consumers both of imported and locally made products

Time has now arrived when Government will have to face the inescapable fact that the Central expenditure has to be adjusted to the taxable capacity of the Indian people and that the people of this country will never be reconciled to the existing level of this expenditure, both Civil and Military, which they have always regarded as a serious drain on their slender resources and have weakened their capacity for economic betterment. As the other alternative of raising increased revenue in the Centre is obviously out of the question, the only possible inference is that the Central Government cannot afford any substantial relief to the Provinces for any period that can be reasonably foreseen to-day.

UNFAIR TO BOMBAY

Sir Otto Niemeyer has recommended the grant of annual subventions to a number of Provinces in one form or another. Bengal will obtain Rs. 75 lacs by way of additional allocation of the export duty on jute and by the cancellation of pre-reform debt. The substantive recommendation which really affects this Province is, at any rate, not likely to come into operation at least for the first five years after the inauguration of Provincial autonomy. In principle Sir Otto Niemeyer has recognised that 50 per cent of the net collection of income tax should be distributed amongst the various Provinces, though he has not been able to enunciate, and very naturally, any principle on which such allocation should be made. It is recommended that Bombay shall get 20 per cent. of the net income tax collection. This is evidently most unfair to this Province, in that Bombay not only contributed last year a little over 25 per cent of the total net collection of income tax by the centre but Bombay has been denied other direct assistance as has been recommended in the case of other Provinces, apart from a small benefit which comes to Bombay as a result of the consolidation of Provincial debt to the Centre at a uniform rate of interest. But even this prospective assistance has been made conditional on the improvement in the Railway finances.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

The Committee are gratified to note that Sir Otto Niemeyer shares the opinion of the Indian public in regard to the alarming state of Railway finances in this country and urges an immediate overhaul. So long as the question of the management of Indian Railways is not thoroughly sifted in its various branches, the Committee do not see any hope of a substantial improvement in the Railway Budget, with the dismal consequence of the Centre not being able to find any assistance for the autonomous Provinces. The Committee may well here point out the great practical difficulties that lie in effecting any abiding financial improvements in the management of Railways, because the management of Railways is proposed to be vested in the Statutory Railway Board, who will control the expenditure of Railways and will be outside the control of the Central Legislature. Such a position will render economic management of Railways difficult, if not quite impossible.

The Committee of this Chamber had never any doubts about the much-talked of "advance" in the Provinces under the new constitution. As a body of businessmen they realised at a very early stage the futility of a constitutional advance which was unsupported by the requsite financial resources, and it would really be putting elected Indian Ministers on an unfair test of their capacity for administration when at every stage in the effective execution of their policy they would find themselves ultimately thwarted by lack of funds.

NIEMEYER AND ASSAM

A. V. Muslim League Secretary Criticises Report

GAUHATI, May 22.

In the course of a memorandum on Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations about Assam submitted to the Government of India, Maulvi Nawab Wazad Ali, Secretary, Assam Valley Muslim League, says:—

"Sir Otto's recommendations regarding the costs of Assam Rifles do no justice to the Province. At present Assam Government pay Rs. 3 lakhs and 77 thousand as cost of the maintenance of Assam Rifles out of the total of about 15 1/2 lakhs (1936-37 Budget). According to Sir Otto's suggestions the Central Government will in future pay the costs of Manipur Battalion and another 7 lakhs for other Assam Forces in all Rs. 10 lakhs. The Province will thus be saddled with another extra 2 lakhs for the cost of the Assam Rifles. There is no justification why Assam should pay anything. The whole amount of 15 lakhs should be a charge on the Central Exchequer.

INCOME-TAX QUOTA

As regards share of the income-tax, Sir Otto's recommendations are hardly to be justified. At present, Assam Government are getting Rs. 3 1/4 lakhs from the Centre as share of income-tax (Assam Budget 1936-37, page 7). According to Sir Otto's finding there is no hope of getting even this sum within next five years of the inauguration of the Reforms. The Percy Committee recommended that the whole of Assam's share of income-tax (Rs. 29 lakhs) should be remitted to the Province. A large portion of Assam's income-tax is collected outside the province. In view of this Sir Otto's recommendations for allotting only 2 per cent. of the distributable share of income-tax to Assam, is absolutely inadequate. It should be at least 5 or 4 per cent. and made available under the New Constitution.

Sir Otto has not mentioned anything about the deficit that will occur during 1936-37. Assam Government calculated it at Rs. 57 lakhs, and proposes further loan from the Provincial Loan Fund. It may be somewhat less, but not leser than Rs. 47 lakhs and so with this new debt and the recurring interest thereon, Assam cannot rur the New Constitution with equanimity. Whole debt of Assam to the Centre at the end of 31. at March 1937, should be cancelled, and Assam should with a clean slate.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Railway Station as well as in the procession.

We have in the end to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to live up to the great enthusiasm which the Congress President's visit has infused in them and try to convert this enthusiasm into activities that will take us nearer our goal.

President Electrified Entire City

CROWDED PROGRAMMES KEPT JAWAHAR BUSY FROM MORN TO MIDNIGHT

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to the Presidential visit to the City of Bombay:—

We are sincerely grateful to the citizens of Bombay for the spontaneous co-operation and help that they gave us in making the Congress President's visit to the City a triumphant success. The Congress President was in the City for full seven days, six days of which were completely devoted to public functions of all descriptions. In all there must have been over 50 functions in which the Congress President took part. He addressed public meetings, he spoke at informal conferences, he received addresses of welcome, noisted the National Flag, paid visits to several national institutions and attended to a number of other functions, which are incidental to occasions such as this. We can say without the least hesitation that this was the busiest presidential tour during the last 15 or 16 years.

CROWDED PROGRAMME

Although the programme was an extremely crowded one, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru went through it all without dropping a single item. He spoke at 36 places during the six days of the programme. He received addresses from no less than 25 representative and influential business organisations in the city. This by itself is a record for a single Presidential tour. He received small and big purses at four places. Private interviews with Congress colleagues, representatives of business community and political leaders were too many and these along with the public functions kept the President busy from 7 in the morning up to almost midnight every day. Despite his weak health Pundit Jawaharlal bore the strain of this strenuous programme remarkably well.

ELECTRIFIED WHOLE CITY

The programme of the Congress President was so arranged that every Ward of this great City and in fact every important centre of activity got the advantage of his inspiring presence. It is no exaggeration to say that he electrified the whole city by his dynamic personality and his inspiring speeches.

It will be really impossible to mention the names of all the persons and institutions that contributed towards the success of this great event. We sincerely thank them one and all and openly confess that but for their help we could not have been able to achieve such a splendid success.

VOLUNTEERS THANKED

We are particularly thankful to the volunteer organisations, both men and women, that rendered us very invaluable help at all functions of the Congress President. These volunteer organisations are:—

The Gandhi Seva Sena,
Sevika Dal,
The Bombay National Guards,
Shree Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal,
Halai Lohana Volunteer Corps,
Kapad Bazaar Servants' Volunteer Corps,
Kapad Bazaar Maratta Volunteer Corps,
New Silk Bazaar Volunteer Corps,
Cutchi Lohana Volunteer Corps,
The Saurashtra Volunteer Corps,
The Bharat Mitra Mandal,
The Maharashtra Seva Mandal's Volunteer Corps,
The Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Board Volunteer Corps,
The Punjabi Seva Dal, and
The Shree Kapol Vyayam Mandir.

LOUD SPEAKERS

Our thanks are also due to the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., for the excellent arrangements that they did in getting the messages of the President conveyed to lakhs of people in the city.

We feel that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not take this opportunity of expressing our thankfulness to the Railway and Police authorities who willingly co-operated with us in making the arrangements at the

(Continued in Col. 5).

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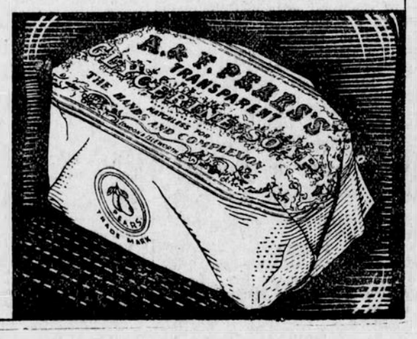

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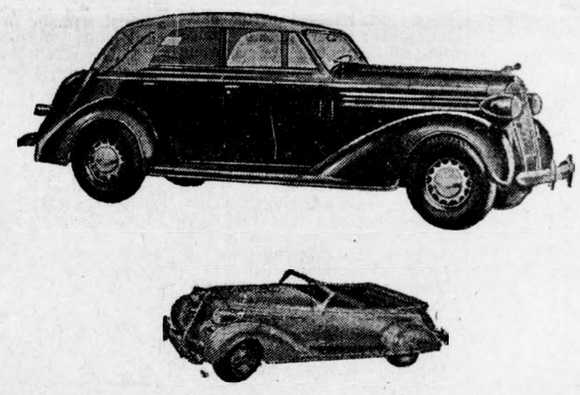

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COLD WEATHER MAKES INDIANS SHIVER

Despite Gallant Fight By Merchant, Somerset Win Well-Earned Victory

(From Our Sports Correspondent)
LONDON, May 12.

First class cricket this season is being played with real spirit. Every effort is being made to bring matches to a definite conclusion. In cases like that at Hull where Essex successfully defied the might of Yorkshire, the game had its own thrilling interest in the grim back-to-the-wall fight of Nichols, T. N. Pearce (the Essex captain) and O'Connor.

For the Indian tourists, V. M. Merchant played a great fighting innings of 151 runs at Taunton yesterday (Tuesday, May 12) against Somerset. The Bombay man was at the wicket for a few minutes under five hours, and his hits included 20 4's. But even this was not enough to save the All-India side from the second defeat of the tour and in the end Somerset won by nine wickets.

COLD TELLS.

The match began on Saturday. The cold weather made the Indians shiver, and their fielding, after the first hour, did no credit to them. Eventually the bowling too weakened and it was clear that fieldmen were affected by the cold, for they dropped several catches. The sun, by staying in, and Gimblett, by hitting out for the home county, made things difficult for our compatriots.

However besides the weather, the outstanding features of Saturday were the century by Gimblett, the first to be scored against the Indian team and the huge score of Somerset.

It was really and truly an unhappy day for the Indians. In addition to a temperature which caused the hardiest spectator to wear an overcoat, the Maharaj Kumar lost the toss and the Indian team had to compete with a wicket which persistently declined to afford any assistance to their bowlers, of whom Bannerjee it must be mentioned, performed the best. Incidentally, the Indian captain had lost the toss for the third time on this tour.

CHOICE JUSTIFIED.

The perfect Taunton wicket and the comparative smallness of the ground were in favour of high scoring and the home county elected to bat. In the place of J. Lee, Somerset had to find an opening batsman to partner F. S. Lees and their choice, which fell upon Gimblett, was fully justified. Gimblett just over a year ago burst into first class cricket at Frome against Essex with what turned out to be the most rapidly hit century of the 1935 season and won the Lawrence Trophy. His best score since that occasion was, until last Saturday, 61, against Kent at Maidstone.

However, on Saturday Gimblett played what was for him a subdued innings. He scored the second century of his first-class career, hitting up 103 in three hours without giving a chance. His natural forcing style was never seen to better advantage. Drives accounted for most of his runs, and, one, an onside stroke, landed the ball in the pavilion for 6. He also hit nine fours and his success was immensely popular with the enthusiastic Taunton crowd on this special occasion. Whether he was feeling the responsibility of his promotion to opening batsman, or whether he had received instructions from his captain as the latter passed him on his way to the wicket to take the place of F. S. Lee, an l.b.w. victim of Naidu, does not matter Gimblett played an important opening innings and served his side well.

STRONG OPPONENTS.

Hawkins was the next man who gave trouble to the Indian bowlers. Of course, Burrough and Baldock also scored readily off the Indian bowling. Hawkins' score was derived mainly by pulls he registered his 79 out of 138 in 80 minutes. He was missed at square-leg off Bannerji, when 73, and he hit 12 fours. Burrough's off-drives earned him a five and twelve fours while making 85 runs in 70 minutes, and Baldock completed 50 in 80 minutes. Hazell was the only batsman who failed to score.

The home county's innings closed at a quarter to 6 for 496, after just over five hours' batting. The chances of an early wicket off a weary All-India in the uncomfortable half hour that remained seemed good, and Ingle used his shock bowlers. Wellard should have been rewarded, but the catch presented to the slips by Hindleker was not held, and the Indian wicket-keeper replaced his cap which he had thrown upon the ground in disgust at his shot. He played out time with his partner, Mushtaq Ali.

Monday's game, when the Indians resumed their first innings, will be remembered as Naidu's day. But although Naidu played two splendid innings the Indians were all out in their first innings for 228 and they had naturally to follow on 268 runs behind. At the close of Monday's play, with two wickets down, they still needed 142 runs to avoid defeat in an innings. Naidu, who made 73, in the first innings, had again passed his 50, and was still in the close.

For the first time, the tourists were favoured by really bright, hot weather, but they failed to find their best batting form They had scored 24 without loss after fielding all day on Saturday, and Hindleker again batted with skill. Altogether he was at the wicket two hours and 20 minutes in scoring 46 out of 115. He was missed at point off Andrews and generally found the ball difficult to get away.

Gimblett bowled his first 10 overs for five runs and Mushtaq Ali's wicket. Merchant hesitated about a run and so lost his wicket, but Naidu showed such freedom that there seemed a fair prospect of a good total being reached until Hawkings came on with his right-arm slows. Hindleker then attempted to pull a full-pitch and was bowled.

SAD COLLAPSE.

A sad collapse followed. In the course of 12 balls Hawkins took four wickets for four runs and there was no real recovery. Naidu, besides hitting Hazell over the square-leg boundary, brought off many good drives and there were nine 4's in his dashing display, which ended when Ingle brought off a great catch at cover-point. Naidu got his 73 runs in 95 minutes.

When they followed on, 268 behind, Wellard who was previously ineffective, bowled Hindleker with six runs on the board. Hawkins worried Mushtaq Ali and soon claimed a fourth victim leg-before wicket. Much better batting followed when Naidu joined Merchant. Although the bowling was steady, Merchant never seemed to be in trouble, and he made several clever strokes to leg. Naidu, as usual, went out to the pitch of the ball and brought off many powerful drives, one from Hazell reaching top of the pavilion. Hawkins lost his length in the end and was further heavily punished, thus each batsman completed his 50. Altogether this third wicket stand added 95 runs in 80 minutes.

Nonetheless, as was expected, Somerset beat the Indian side in spite of the gallant fight made by Merchant on Tuesday in his second innings.

INDIANS' FIRST CENTURY.

The Bombay man got India's first century of the tour. Not out 53 overnight, he went on to make 151 runs before being caught behind the wicket. He had not given a chance, and hit 20 fours. Wellard's fast bowling troubled the batsmen, and his six wickets cost only 52 runs. When Naidu and Merchant resumed their over night stand, they found the wicket playing well.

Naidu was soon l.b.w. to Wellard, who followed up this success by bowling Amarnath with his next ball. Mushtaq Ali was the next victim, l.b.w. to Hawkins, and the situation was decidedly unpleasant for All-India.

Their defence, however, tightened and Merchant reached his century after 85 minutes' play. Hussain fell to a slip catch off Andrews soon after. The Kumar came in, and the score had risen to 263 by luncheon, within five runs of Somerset's total. It looked like a stalemate until the Kumar, who was playing the bowling confidently, suddenly hit across one of Hawkins' deliveries and was bowled. Merchant who was playing great cricket, reached his 150, but at 317 he fell to a splendid catch at the wicket on the leg side off Wellard. It was a fitting conclusion to a gallant and chanceless innings. And this was the beginning to the end of the Indian innings. At 323 Wellard took Bannerji beautifully in the slips off Andrews. Somerset's catching and chances were improving. Amir Elahi went at 346, bowled by Wellard after a happy hit 20 and Nissar met a similar fate to end the innings at 330, leaving Somerset with 89 to get and two hours in which to make the runs.

WELL-EARNED VICTORY.

The home county did it for one wicket down. Gimblett and Hawkins to whom with Merchant for all-India the hours of the match go, knocking off the necessary runs in 50 minutes. One thing I must point out. It is this. The absence of a mid-off during most of the Somerset batting presented the county with a good many runs. Both sides made errors in the field, but Somerset's was a well-earned victory, a fact admitted by the Indian captain at the end of the game.

The Maharaj Kumar had no excuse to offer for the defeat of his side. "So far," he added, "the weather has been against us, but I hope and believe we will strike our best form later on."

TEST TEAMS.

On Saturday the Indians play against the M.C.C. at Lord's. This is an interesting and important match. Perhaps it is this match which will decide the captaincy of the English side in the Test series against the Indians. In the team are included Wyatt, Allen and Holmes—three men whose claims to captain England are being closely studied by the England selectors. However, as it is generally assumed that the choice will fall on G. O. Allen, the headquarters issued a communique emphasising that the captaincy of the England team for the first Test match against all-India has not even been discussed and the appointment will not be considered for two or three weeks. On the strength of Allen's election to captain the M.C.C. side against all-India at Lord's next Saturday, it has apparently wrongly assumed in some quarters that his appointment to the leadership of the England XI is automatic.

KHAITAN BLAMES GOVERNMENT

Urges Big Rural Uplift Drive To Disarm Socialism

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to the joint manifesto issued by Bombay businessmen against Socialistic propaganda, expressed as his personal opinion that the remedy lay in a thorough-going effort on the part of the Government, in co-operation with responsible thinkers, for achieving the uplift of the masses and the employment of the middle-classes.

Mr. Khaitan said "Socialistic ideas in the country are gaining ground because of starvation, nakedness, ignorance, disease and unemployment among the people. Such low economic condition of the country breeds a feeling of helpnessness and excites jealousy towards those more fortunately placed in life."

DEPENDENT ON BIG BUSINESS.

Mr. Kaitan further said "the real economic facts relating to the mercantile community in India are unfortunately not widely known or are forgotten. One jumps to the conclusions that (a) businessmen are mere profiteers and are as such the enemies of the masses and (b) big factories in India kill the small artisans. The fact is that cheap imported products threatened our cottage industries with extinction. Since India adopted an industrial mentality big factories and small and cottage industries have developed side by side. If cotton textiles and sugar be taken as examples one finds that alongside of the growth of large scale manufacture, the production of handwoven cloth and of Gur has increased considerably. Besides, a large number of small industries, started by the middle class people, are saving a large amount of money for the country. If big business is killed, I apprehend that imported goods may bring the same fate to the cottage industries.

"Socialistic propaganda is bound to do a great harm to the country and make work of Government much more difficult. No repressive legislation can cure the malady. Advice and protest, good in their own way, can not drive out the evil. It is true that Government have recently made a start in the direction of rural uplift. The example set by H. E. Lord Linlithgow should give a further impetus. But what is being done is miserably insufficient."

Mr. Khaitan expressed his emphatic opinion that "toying with the problem is fraught with grave danger. No time should be lost by the Governments, Central and Provincial, in launching upon a big drive, in co-operation with the people, against poverty and unemployment. Misery is not appeased by a tale of deficit budgets. Means have to be found whether by retrenchment, or loan or issue of currency. Strong steps have to be taken without delay!"—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

China Offering Silver

London, May 6.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £202,734,272 on the 29th April as compared with £202,143,995 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £926,130.

In the open market about £1,850,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing. With the appreciation of sterling in terms of gold currencies when the result of the French general elections became known, the sterling price of gold moved sharply down ward, but the premium over gold exchange parities increased, there being a keen demand from the Continent reflecting the nervousness felt regarding the franc. Withdrawals of gold on an unprecedented scale have been made from the Bank of France.

The following were the United Kingregistered from mid-day on the 27th April to mid-day on the 4th May:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,487,845
British West Africa	137,183
Tanganyika Territory	41,642
British India	622,388
Australia	30,948
British Guiana	19,071
U. S. A.	70,207
France	730,814
Netherlands	9,539
Switzerland	12,814
Other countries	20,675
	£4,203,126

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 865,550
British India	2,500
France	21,700
Belgium	260,525
Switzerland	30,450
Portugal	1,000
Other countries	120
	£1,181,845

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £593,000. The s.s. "Naldera" carries about £552,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Hayes" about £41,000 consigned to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for March 1936 amounted to 67,350 fine ounces as compared with 62,838 fine ounces for February 1936 and 57,305 fine ounces for March 1935.

SILVER.

The market has been steady during the past week, prices showing only small fluctuations. Buying by the Indian Bazaars continued steadily, but the demand was met by offerings on China account, which were made fairly freely. Speculative operations have been rather less in evidence, but there has been some carrying forward of bull contracts falling due.

No wide movements are anticipated in the near future, but the market is still dependent upon support from the Indian Bazaars.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 27th April to mid-day on the 4th May:—

IMPORTS.

Canada	£221,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	6,662
British West Africa	3,892
Irish Free State	3,040
Germany	8,779
France	260
Other countries	3, 90
	£48,6-3

EXPORTS.

British India	£582,285
Ceylon	1,950
Arabia	8,887
U. S. A.	91,803
Germany	9,025
France	5,654
Netherlands	1,480
Denmark	2,103
Other countries	4,993
	£708,180

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 30th ultimo to the 6th instant was dol 4.96 3/4 and the lowest dol 4.93 3/4

Statistics for the month of April:—

Bar Silver per oz. st.

	Cash delivery.
Highest price	20.7/8d.
Lowest price	19.7/8d.
Average	20.2445d.
	Two months delivery.
Highest price	20.7/8d.
Lowest price	19.7/8d.
Average	20.2500d.
	Bal Gold per oz. fine
Highest price	141s/0.1/2d.
Lowest price	140s/7d.
Average	140s/9.67d.

HYDERABAD WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The fourth memorandum on the cultivation of wheat crop in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1935-1936 issued by the Director, Hyderabad Statistics Department states that this is the fourth or the final forecast and deals with the area under wheat and its estimated outturn.

The total area is estimated at 1,244,083 acres, as against 1,258,783 acres in the same period last year, showing a decrease of 14,700 acres or 1.17 per cent and when compared with the third forecast of this year there is an increase of 7,208 acres or 0.58 per cent.

The outturn is estimated at 139,168 tons, as compared with 155,853 tons in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of 16,685 tons or 10.70 per cent. In comparison with the acrease, the yield return more decrease due to lack of rainfall as already stated.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1935-36:—

On an average of five years ending 1933-34 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British District of the Bombay Presidency has averaged 9.8 per cent. The ratio this year is 13.2 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report, i.e., 1935-36, shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown between October and December 1935.

(Estimated up to 1st May 1936.)

TOTAL AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Acres.
British Districts	1,714.000
Indian States	420.000
Total	2,134,000

3.9 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year, but 8.9 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The decrease in area is due to insufficient rains at the time of sowing.

IRRIGATED AREA.

Out of the total area of 2,134,000 acres shown above 227,000 acres in the British Districts and 188,000 acres in the Indian States were assisted by irrigation.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN THE WHEAT AREA.

The following table compares for the British Districts in the Bombay Presidency the finally revised area under wheat and the gross cropped area during the last year with the similar figures of area during the previous eight years and the preceding four decennia:—

(Figures in thousands of acres..

Year or period	1 Gross area cropped.	2 Percentage of gross cropped area in each period to the average area cropped during the decennium ending 1895-96.	3 Area under wheat	4 Percentage of wheat area in column 3 to the gross cropped area in column 2.
Average of ten years ending—	Acres.	per cent.	Acres.	per cent.
1895-96	25,385	100.0	1,956	7.7
1905-06	22,801	89.8	1,266	5.6
1915-16	25,838	101.8	1,373	5.3
1925-26	27,120	106.8	1,370	5.1
1926-27	28,212	111.1	1,332	4.7
1927-28	29,006	114.3	1,479	5.1
1928-29	28,958	114.1	1,649	5.7
1929-30	28,718	113.1	1,374	4.8
1930-31	29,133	114.8	1,691	5.8
1931-32	29,372	115.7	1,845	6.3
1932-33	29,155	114.9	1,659	5.7
1933-34	29,192	115.0	1,926	6.6
1934-35	29,039	114.4	1,734	6.0

SEASON.

At the time of the submission of the previous report in April last the crop was either ripe for harvest or was being harvested. There is, hence, nothing to add with regard to the condition of the crop except that in parts of the Nasik District the untimely rain during the ripening period damaged the crop to some extent. The crop has been harvested everywhere and is being threshed and marketed.

OUTTURN.

From the latest information to hand the dry crop in Gujarat is estimated to return about 90 per cent. of the normal in the Surat District and between 60 and 70 per cent of the normal in the remaining districts of the Division. The irrigated crop in the Division may yield between 70 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan the outturn of the dry crop may fall between 60 and 90 per cent. of the normal, while in the South of the Division the dry crop may return about 70 per cent. of the normal. The crop assisted by irrigation and that on the canal area in the Division may give between 70 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, where most of the wheat crop is grown without the help of irrigation, the outturn of the crop may range between 60 and 70 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Tons.
British Districts	317.000
Indian States	131.000
Total	448,000

3.3 and 9.6 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Out of the total estimated outturn about 35.3 per cent. may be credited to the Briitsh Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, about 42.7 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan, while the remaining 22.0 per cent. belongs to the Karnatak. (British Districts and Indian States combined.)

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.

There is nothing special to mention under this head.

PRICES.

These are ruling easier in the Presidency except in parts of the Deccan where they are ruling somewhat higher than at this time last year.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

Bombay, May 23.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. tons, Capt. E H Brady, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushir and Karachi, with passengers, horses, and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 23.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Mount Diryfs of 3217 Reg. tons, Capt. L M Macris, sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

P and O S N Coy.'s Mail s.s. Kaiser-I-Hind of 6014 tons, Capt. M G Draper, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Begum of 3656 Reg. tons, Capt. W J Williams, sailed for Calcutta via Cochin and Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Nijkerk of 3619 Reg. tons, Capt. G Klomp sailed for Melbourne via Marmagoa and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Clan Macvicar of 3621 Reg. tons, Capt. R Douglas, sailed for Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Marmagoa, and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. Silton Hall of 2810 Reg. tons, Capt. R G Harrison, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. E W Courtney, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, May 23.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 23-5-36:—

S.S. Golden Gate (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo, Rangoon.

S.S. Cape St. George (K N and Co), for Calcutta.

HEAVY RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

Arabian Sea Monsoon Active

POONA, May 24.

The bay depression is centred this morning near latitude 17 degrees north, longitude 88 degrees east and has caused an extension of the monsoon into Lower Burma where widespread rain has fallen. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon remains active off Ceylon and conditions conditions may become unsettled of off the Malabar Coast. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Malabar, North Madras Coast with local rain in Mysore North Hyderabad, East Central Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur, Upper Burma and a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West Central Provinces, Madras, Deccan, Southeast Madras. The western disturbance is feeble.

The chief amounts are: Diamond Island 5 inches, Mergui 3 inches, Hazaribagh, Trivandrum Salem, Masulipatam Renti Chintala 2 inches each, Port Blair, Bangalore 1 1/2 inch each Rangoon, Dibrugarh, Nowgong, Mercara, Cochin, one inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma and will increase along the North Madras Coast and extend to Orissa and Bengal. Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in South East Madras, Mysore, Deccan and a few stations in the Central parts of the country. Chota Nagpur and United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 23.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 85.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.1 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.6 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED MAY 23

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Our Cairo Letter

EGYPT'S NEW PARLIAMENT

Members Take Oath Of Allegiance To New King

(From Our Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Mail).

The Egyptian Parliament was inaugurated by H. M. King Farouk with great pomp. The kingship of H. M. King Farouk was acknowledged and the new members of parliament took the oath of allegiance to the young king. The names of the members of the council of Regency were officially announced. The members forming the Council of Regency are:—

(1) Aziz Ezzat Pasha,
(2) Shareif Sabri Pasha,
(3) Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, the present Crown-Prince of Egypt, aged 62.

H. M. King Farouk has donated £50 000 as a help to various public institutions. During the last two weeks after his arrival from London King Farouk had a very busy programme. He broadcast the following message to his subjects:—

"My dear people, I left Cairo about seven months ago, when I knew that my father was quite well. It was only to fulfil his fond desire of educating me in a foreign land that I left for Great Britain, the country which is on friendly terms with us. I hoped that I would return to my country after the completion of my studies and then work under the parental care of my kind father to gain experience which would stand me in good stead at the proper time, but the will of God was otherwise. I am sorry I could not see even the face of my father in his last moments. May his soul rest in peace.

I see that you are greatly attached to me, and I shall try my best to serve in the best of your interests. I begin my new life with great courage and fortitude. I offer my best compliments to you and all the foreigners who have settled in our country. I pray for the peace and prosperity of our mother land.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR MECCA

It is unofficially reported that the Government of H. M. King Ibn Saud is thinking of erecting a Broadcasting station at Mecca to broadcast all the proceedings of Haj ceremony during the Haj period.

The Egyptian Cabinet has sanctioned £800,000 to erect new buildings for the accommodation of the students of Al-Azher University. The Cabinet has also passed the Act of the translation of the Holy Quran.

RESCUE STATIONS IN COALFIELDS

Question Of Cess For Running Charges

JHARIA, (By Mail).

With a view to holding preliminary discussions with regard to the erection of rescue stations in the coal-fields, a Conference was convened by Dr. D. Penman, Chief Inspector of Mines of India, at the Dhanbad School of Mines on May 18.

Mr. J. E. Phelps and Mr. Jacob attended the Conference on behalf of the Indian Mining Association and Mr. Kumud Basu, Mr. Amritlal Shah, Mr. G. S. Rawal and Mr. N. J. Parikh on behalf of the Indian section of the coal trade. There were representatives of the National Association of Colliery Managers and also of the Indian Mine Managers' Association.

It was found necessary to erect five rescue stations at the Jharia coal-fields, the Raniganj coal-fields, the Giridih and Bokaro coal-fields, the C. P. coal-fields and the Assam coal-fields. It was roughly computed that about Rs. 75,000 would be required for each station for full equipment, and about Rs. 35,000 as maintenance costs.

QUESTION OF COST

In the opinion of those who attended it, the Government should bear all maintenance costs. Several rules and regulations which are observed in the Great Britain were discussed but no final design was proposed.

It is reported that the Chief Inspector of Mines has addressed letters to interested organisations asking for their views with regard to a suitable method of collecting the cess on output or despatches of coal, which will be necessary in order to finance the scheme.

Inquiries made in well-informed circles reveal that any additional cess at the present moment in any shape or form will be unbearable to the industry, which is already laden with numerous taxes.—A.P.

Cotton Markets Stagnant With Absence Of Speculation

Operators Nervous Regarding July Position

EASTERN BELT CROP REPORTS UNFAVOURABLE

Revised Crop Estimates

BOMBAY, May 23.

Cotton markets were stagnant with utter absence of speculation and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Complaints are still received of insufficient rains in the Eastern belt, but elsewhere the crop is doing well.

There was considerable speculation on the New York market regarding the probable action in connection with July delivery, but otherwise there was little doing.

The Producers' Pool has now practically completed the liquidation of their May futures holdings and interest will henceforth be centred on their July holdings of 317,600 bales.

The final revised figures of the U. S. cotton crop issued by the Crop Reporting Board are as under:—

Area Under Cultivation July	**27,888,000 acres.**
Area Picked	**27,335,000 acres.**
Yield Per Acre	**186.3 lbs.**
Production in 500 lbs. bales ...	**10,638,000**

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by trade buying but prices declined on long liquidation.

There was considerable speculation on the market regarding the probable action in connection with July delivery, but otherwise there was little doing. The increase in American Textile tariffs which principally affect Japan has cheered manufacturers who complained of an excessive foreign competition.

In the absence of any important speculative activity, all cotton markets are stagnant and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Operators are nervous and show no inclination to increase risks pending crop developments are inclined to await the result of the Commodity Control Bill.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 10.42. During the early part of the day there was scattered trade buying which improved prices further by one point and October was quoted 10.43 which was the highest level for the day.

Later on there was some long liquidation which caused a decline of 6 points from the highest level and October reached 10-37, the lowest level for the day at noon.

In the afternoon the market was devoid of any interest and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a net rise of 3 points for July on trade fixing but new crop months lost 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 pionts at 11.69c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 11.62c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 5.71. There was hedge selling which met with trade calling and Bombay buying. Drought in the East was offset by favourable conditions elsewhere. The market closed quiet at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.57d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 5.04, July 4.99 and October 4.93.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed 2 to 4 points down with spot cotton 12 points lower at 8.87d. Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 3 points lower at 7.38d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures again ruled easy on increased long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 21 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures lost 11 to 1 point.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-22 a.m.)	10.48+02
New York October lowest (12-29 p.m.)	10.37—04
Liverpool October highest	5.72+03
Liverpool October lowest	5.70+01

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Between midnight and daylight slightly warmer; no precipitation. Much warmer Eastern Belt. Very unfavourable Eastern Belt.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Rain is needed in the Eastern belt. The 'spot' market is firm. More favourable Manchester reports.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Hedge selling offset by trade calling. Weather very unfavourable in East. Bullish.

Liverpool: Crop accounts favourable except in East, where moisture still needed. Market stagnant with speculation absent.

New York: Fixation in July. Liquidation of new crop months of hardly any volume.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 23.

July	11.44
October	10.42
December	10.38
January	10.35
March	10.41
Middling Spot	11.74

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 23.

May	11.54
July	11.38
October	10.38
Middling Spot	11.68
New York 10-55 a.m.	
July	...
October	...
December	...
Noon Call.	
July	...
October	...
December	...

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 23.

Day's Receipts at all	Bales.
U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent.	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 23.

April	...
May	6.24
June	6.17
July	6.07
August	5.92
September	5.81
October	5.71
November	5.62
December	5.62
January	5.61
February	5.61
March	5.61
April	5.60
Middling Spot	6.59
10-12 a.m. Quoations.	
July	6.06
October	5.71

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 23.

BROACH.	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.07
Fine (Good Staple)	5.22
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.37
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.09
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.21
Choice (Good Staple)	5.39
BENGAL.	
Good	4.14
Fully Good	4.24
Fine	4.36
SCINDE.	
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.69

PRODUCE.
London, May 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels	Nominal.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels	Nominal.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels	30/6 May Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: May 23.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York Cotton Futures the local Market opened to-day at Rs. 198-12 for Broach J|A. delivery and improved to Rs. 198-14. At this level there was some liquidation, which depressed prices to Rs. 198-4. At this level there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs. 198-8. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of one point and opening quotations being as expected there was no change in the local market. There was restricted business and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A|M.	197	8	0
Broach J|A.	198	12	0
New Broach A|M.	196	0	0
Oomra May	188	0	0
Oomra July	185	8	0
New Oomra D|J.	177	4	0
Bengal May	163	8	0
Bengal July	158	0	0
New Bengal D|J.	143	12	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	137	169	164	161	
Punjab	173	169	164	161	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	187	...
C P No. 1	207	204	201	197	...
C P No. 2	202	199	196	192	...
Broach No. 2	...	207	204	201	197
Punjab-Ame	...	218	215	212	208
Surat	...	243	240	237	233
Rajpipla	...	240	237	234	230
Navsari	...	249	246	243	239

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 23

Bengal Superfine	167/169
Bengal Fine	165/167
Bengal F G	162/163
C P 1 Fine	197/199
C P 2 Fine	193/195
Arvi Fine	194/195
Ellichpur Fine	192/194
Berar Fine	189/191
Khamgaon Fine	189/191
Mulkapur Fine	184/187
Khandesh Fine	182/185
Jalna Sailu Fine	182/185
Burwah Sanavad	189/191
Mathia	175/177
Broach Fine	203/208
Dhollera	198/203
Punjab/American	203/213
Sindh-American	203/213
Cambodia	258/260
Compta	208/218
Westerns	193/203
Miraj	203/205
Jagadia Ankleshwar	231/234
Surat	236/238
Navsari	250/253
Kampala	322/326
Busoga	323/324
Manza	298/303

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, May 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	364	291,145
Central India	438	259,024
Barsi and Nagar	661	160,010
Hyderabad Gaorani	116	37,731
Berar	1,349	327,861
Central Provinces	76	88,363
Total Oomras	3,004	1,164,134
Dholera	4,240	173,962
N W Provinces	...	61,783
Rajputana	1,183	89,611
Sind-Punjab	420	447,846
Broach	890	370,370
Coomta and Dharwar	1,262	55,472
Westerns Northerns	658	36,116
Coconada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	250	13,991
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	2,579	185,310
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	14,399	2,612,568

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 21st May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,510	431,218
Japan and China	7,587	1,105,253
Coast Ports	...	31,269
Up-country by Rail	...	163,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	425
Total	11,118	1,731,854

SEEDS.
London, May 23.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton.
£10-13-9 May Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton.
£12-5-0 May/June Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton.
£12-15-0 May/June Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton.
£12-7-6 May/June Selers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull. C.I.F. ton.
£12-2-6 May/June Sedders.
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt.
24/4-1/2 June Sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.
24/6 June/ August Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed per lb. 7-3/8 Sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 23

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/8
Banks selling T T	267 3/8
Banks buying T T	264 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	567
Banks buying T T	577
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	87 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 22nd instant	4.97 1/2
Japan/London 23rd instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 23rd instant	7.32
Hongkong/London 23rd instant	1/3 11/16
Shanghai/London 23rd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 22nd instant	75.56
London/Belgium 22nd instant	29.42 1/2
London/Switzerland 22nd instant	15.39 1/2
London/Berlin 22nd instant	12.35 1/2
London/Stockholm 22nd instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 22nd instant	4.97 9/16
London/Amsterdam 22nd instant	7.36 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold	
21st instant	£6-19-11 1/2
22nd instant	£6-19-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
21st instant	20 1/16
22nd instant	20
Silver London Forward	
21st instant	20 1/8
22nd instant	20
Silver New York Ready	
21st instant	45 1/8
22nd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos	
21st instant	9/16 p.c
22nd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
21st instant	5/8 p.c.
22nd instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Cloudy, showers probable.
Central: Cloudy, unsettled.
Western: Cloudy, showers probable.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: May 23.

The local Silver Market ruled very steady to-day and prices advanced on Calcutta buying. Prices opened at Rs. 49-14 and advanced to Rs. 50-4. The Gold Market was quiet with scattered selling and prices were quoted at Rs. 34-9-9. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 1.2-3/8. Montreal Market was quiet but steady at a rise of 5 points.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	50	4	0
Jeth delivery	50	4	0
Ashad delivery	50	6	0
Ready Gold	34	9	9
Jeth delivery	34	9	9
Ashad delivery	34	9	3

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 23.

Market: Quietly Steady.
Spot 20-1/16
Forward 20-1/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/6

EXCHANGES.
London, May 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	4.97-13/16
Paris	75.59
Berlin	12.36-1/2
Madrid	36.50
Amsterdam	7.37
Brussels	29.41
Milan	63.37
Berne	15.41-1/4
Frague	120.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 23.

May	8.79
July	8.58
October	8.50
November	8.39
January	8.28
March	8.22
May	8.18
Middling Spot	8.89

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, May 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 6-5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 99/8/0
3 per cent 1941 105/2
3 per cent 1951/54 104/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/13
4 per cent 1960/70 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/10 and declined to Rs 99/7

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 21st May	13,972
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,598,169
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,083,512
Increase	514,657

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 22

Broach A/M opening 199 1/2; highest 200; lowest 198 1/2; closing 198 1/2
Broach J/A opening 200; highest 200 1/2; lowest 199 1/4; closing 199 1/4
Broach A/M 1937 opening 197 1/4; highest 198; lowest 196 3/4; closing 196 3/4
Oomra May opening 189; highest 189; lowest 188; closing 188
Oomra July opening 186 1/2; highest 186 1/2; lowest 186; closing 186 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 178 1/4; highest 178 1/4; lowest 178; closing 178
Bengal May opening 160 3/4; highest 161 1/4; lowest 160 3/4; closing 161 1/4
Bengal July opening 157 3/4; highest 158; lowest 157 3/4; closing 158
Bengal D/J opening 144 1/2; highest 145; lowest 144 1/2; closing 144 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/August 30-6-36) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 5
Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: July 115 October 143 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32
Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 199; Liverpool July 6.06 Rs. 64 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 196/8 Liverpool May 5.59 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 199; New York July 11.39 Rs. 54 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 196/8 New York March 10.39 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate. 5/8 p.c. to 5/ 8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate. 2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan. 3/8 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan. 1/2 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard.
No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta. per cwt 6/9 May/June sellers
C. & F. Bombay. per cwt 6/6 May/June sellers.
C. & F. Karathi. per cwt 6/6 May/June sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	46
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond Common	19
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel and Tel	161 1/4
Western Union Telg	78 3/4
New York Central	34 1/4
Great North Pfd	36
Northern Pacific Rly	27
Bethelehem Steel	50
United States Steel	57
Amr Water Works Com	21
Southern Pacific	31
Anaconda Copper Mining	23
General Motor	61
General Electric	36
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
Int Cement	46
St Oil of N J	58
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	32
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
Montgomery Ward	42
Sears Roebuck	69

Market steady. U. S. Steel Corp. working 62 1/2 per cent. Carloadings up 38000.
Total business: 1 million.

Erratic Fluctuations In Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING MEET HEAVY REALISING

Increased Speculative Activity

BOMBAY, May 23.

The hardening tendency in Steel shares which was visible yesterday, received further support this morning Tata Steel Dfd shares opened at Rs. 652 and soon advanced to Rs. 665 on active speculative buying and covering by shorts

SPECULATIVE BUYING AND REALISING

As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined rapidly to Rs. 640 on heavy realising by local professional operators and the market displayed poor tone. An attempt was made to raise prices with active speculation and prices once more rose to Rs. 655.

PROFESSIONALS SECURE PROFITS

But persistent selling and liquidation by Jobbers and professionals soon depressed prices to Rs. 642 where the session closed. Tata Steel ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 169 and Rs. 165-8 and finally closed at Rs. 166. Other sections also fluctuated in sympathy with price movements in Tata Steel shares.

From these rapid changes it appears that speculative activity is broadening and prices are fluctuating in an erratic fashion. As pointed out before we still believe short sales dangerous and prefer purchases on good breaks only.

TEXTILE MILLS.
BOMBAY, May 23.

100	Ahm. Advance	271	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	692	8
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	164	6
100	Central India	226	4
100	Colaba	120	0
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	100	10
100	Gokak	162	8
1000	Hindustan	1575	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	61	4
100	Kohinoor	196	14
250	Laxmi	581	4
100	Madhavji	4	12
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	705	0
250	Modern	45	0
50	Mysore	85	10
100	New Great	111	4
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	39	8
1000	Sholapur	1,980	0
50	Simplex	65	0
100	Swadeshi	161	4
100	Swan	78	12
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1170	0
1000	Western	652	2
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	108	8
25-50	Central	34	4
500	Imperial	1565	0
125-500	Im. Conty	383	12
50-100	India	130	0
100	Reserve Bank	132	8
5	Union	5	11
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	37	0
70	Gwalior	123	2
160	Indian	483	2
100	Katni Defd.	2270	0
100	Katni Ord.	386	4
10	Okha	276	4
10	Punjab	26	12
100	Shahabad	495	0
70	United	138	0
	INSURANCE.		
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
15-75	New India	41	12
200	Oriental	4950	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1606	4
10	Ajmer	13	6
50	Bombay Tram	155	15
100	Bombay Suburban	176	4
10	Broach	11	12
100	Karachi	220	0
100	Poona	255	0
100	Surat	191	4
100	Tata Hydro	168	2
1000	Tata Power	1567	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	892	8
100	C. Province	97	0
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujrat	81	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, May 23

Century 167 165 164/6
Bombay Dyeing 697 700 691 692
Kohinoor 197 198 197 196
Central India 227 228 226
New Great 112 111
Simplex 65 64/6 65
Swadeshi 161 162 160 161/4
Bundi 36/14 37
I Cement 485 487 482 484 482 486
Punjab 26/12
Shahabad 493 496 493 495
Andhra 1597 1595 1613 1600 1607 1605
Tata Hydro 188/2
Tata Power 1572 1570 1582 1567 1572 1563 1570 1567
Tram Ord 156 155/15
T Steel Defd 652 666 657 660 647 653 640 647 640
T Steel Ord 167 168/8 167/12 168 165/8 166/4 166
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 168/8
Bellapur 173 178
B Steam 286
B Burma 406 410 406

500	Tapty Valley	773	12
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	35	2
30	Tata Steel Def.	640	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	166	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	208	12
50	Belapur	176	4
250	Bombay Steam	286	4
125	Bombay Burma	406	14
50	Bombay Burma Con	143	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-8-9	
50	Bombay Telephone	112	0
100	Indian Bleaching	112	8
100	Indian Radio	501	14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	495	0
1000	Port Canning	572	8
15	Scindia	17	0
80	Premier Construction	82	8
75	Tata Oil	15	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1440	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7	p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-12	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168	8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, May 23

London market quotations—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 2 6
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 3 9
Standard copper 3 months	£36 8 9
Electrolytic copper	£40 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 0 0

Tone: Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, May 23

May	192.00—220
August	192.40—110
October	191.20—170

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, May 21

	This week £
Total Bullion	206,200,000
Public Deposit	21,000,000
(a) Other deposits	116,800,000
Government Securities	91,200,000
(b) Other securities	21,400,000
Notes and coins	43,100,000
Notes in circulation	423,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.23 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	80,100,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	7,100,000

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 22

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Console	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales Receipts to date 22-5-36	6835000	4254000
Receipts yesterday 22-5-36	9000	8000
Exports to date 22-5-36	5661000	4331000
Stock at Ports 22-5-36	1684000	1739000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-5-36	1648000	326000
Stock at Liverpool 22-5-36	705000	701000
Visible Supply 22-5-36	4508000	4370000
Quantity in sight 22-5-36	11857000	7775000
Quantity out of sight 22-5-36	16458000	8725000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1936

"HISTORY OF CONGRESS"

Pattabhi Issues Correction On "Cawnpore Riots"

MASULIPATAM, May 22.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, author of the "History of the Congress", has issued the following statement:—

"It has been suggested to me that in the matter of the correction of the account of the Cawnpore riots, in addition to supplying correction slips to those who may apply for them, the correct form itself may be published in the Press so that as many of them as possible may be saved the trouble of having to obtain the slips. I give below the corrected version:—

In place of "There was yet another cause,, page 770 up to 'death' line 27, page 771 read:—

"There was yet another cause which cast a gloom over the Karachi Congress. While the Congress was in session, serious Hindu-Muslim riots started in Cawnpore, resulting in the murder of Pt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, in his attempt to promote peace and goodwill and save the innocent members of either community from the fury of those of the other. It was an event that drowned the country and the Congress in immeasurable sorrow. It is but appropriate to say a word about the Cawnpore riots.

"Cawnpore is a big industrial centre. It has got some of the virtues and vices of a modern industrial town. Its municipality is the richest in the Province. It has also got probably the biggest "goonda" organisations in the province and is one of the greatest centres of cocaine smuggling in Northern India. In this city up till 1922, the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims appear to have been fairly cordial. In the Home Rule agitation of 1917, and again in the Non-co-operation and Khilafat movement in 1921, Hindus and Muslims stood fast together. With the slackening of the National movement in 1922 communal riots broke out at various places in the country. Communal leaders both Hindu and Muslim, began to appear in Cawnpore also and organize communal movements. The links of joint social life were gradually snapped and the relations between the two communities began to get strained. The Hindu-Muslim riot in Cawnpore, though not of so serious nature, took place in 1927.

"Bhagat Singh and his two comrades were executed at Lahore on the 23rd of March, 1931. On the 24th there were hartals all over the country. Unfortunately during the hartal at Cawnpore coercion of a very objectionable type was used by some over-enthusiastic people for getting shops closed and vehicular traffic stopped all over the city. This served as a match and led to general disturbance during which shops were looted, buildings including both mosques and temples were set fire to and innocent individuals were murdered by the hooligans of either community. Disorder, arson, loot and murder spread like wild fire, and continued for several days. The total number of buildings affected is reported to be 534 including 23 mosques and 37 temples. About 400 people including both Hindus and Muslims, almost in equal numbers, were murdered; the wounded being three times as many.

"It must also be mentioned that while communal passion was raging in Cawnpore, scenes of fellow-feeling and human sympathy were being also enacted practically in every nook and corner of the city. Whole localities were saved, thousands of families owed their lives to the members of the other community. In most cases, those that rendered such protection risked their own lives and property . These facts show that the crisis was in a great measure artificial in its nature and created by interested parties.

"Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi was missing from the 25th. On the 29th his body was recovered, being identified by his pure Khaddar and specially by the tatoo mark of "Gajendra" on his arm. The manner of his murder is still shrouded in mystery. His death grieved the Muslims as deeply as the Hindus. The arrival on the spot of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and a few other prominent Congress leaders on the 7th of April, reassured the people and restored normal life to the city."

Ex-Chief Judge To Co-operate With Congress President

Sir Wazir Hasan Welcomes Proposal To Start Civil Liberties Union

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

In reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter inviting co-operation for the proposed Civil Liberties' Union Sir Wazir Hasan, an ex-Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Lucknow, and the president of the annual session of the All-India Muslim League held at Bombay this year, has sent the following letter:—

"I welcome the proposal to start a Civil Liberties Union in India on the lines suggested in your letter. The existence of Civil liberties is the necessary prerequisite of all political activities in a country. I therefore, view with apprehension the serious encroachment made daily on our liberties by an irresponsible administration. They are wholly repugnant to my sense of justice and fairplay as they would be to all right thinking men.

"There are certain fundamental matters over which we cannot possibly allow difference in our political outlook to stop us from uniting. The question of starting a countrywide agitation for the protection of our civil liberties is one of them. And from this point of view I deprecate the action of those communalists, who have gone to the absurd length of refusing to participate in this work just because they approach the question of communal award from an angle, which is not the same as that of the Congress.

"I am leaving for Europe and will not be back till July next. On my return you can count upon my fullest co-operation in the work in connection with the Civil Liberties Union."—A.P.

Nominations To Central Cotton Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 22.

The following have been nominated members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay: Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande and Mr. M. P. Kolhe (Represent cotton growing industry Central Provinces and Berar) Mr. D. K. Kane (represent cotton manufacturing or cotton Ginning Industry, Central Provinces) Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder (represent Hyderabad state) Mr. H. H. Pandya (represent Gwalior State).

Dr. V. K. Badami has been appointed an additional member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay. Mr. M. D. Durutti has been nominated a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay Vice Mr. A. A. Sarantides resigned.

HIGH SCHOOL TO BECOME COLLEGE?

Satisfactory Progress Of Dayanand Orphanage

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMERE, (By Mail.)

The workers of the local Arya Samaj, have been trying for some time past to raise the D.A.V. High School to the status of an Intermediate College with a definite and strong industrial bias in its curricula and much spade work has been done in this direction. The Executive Committee of the Arya Samaj Educational Society in its extraordinary meeting on May 18th, appointed a sub-committee to make definite proposals for the scheme and make arrangements for securing a suitable site and collecting funds for the proposed college. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for preliminary expenses to be incurred by the sub-committee.

DAYANAND ORPHANAGE.

The 40th annual general meeting of the local Dayanand Orphanage Society took place on the 18th instant in the orphanage premises. The statement of income and expenditure of over Rs. 18,000 was read and passed. The annual report showed a satisfactory working of the institution. Special attention is given to vocational training.

BARODA NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 22.

Sensational news is to hand from Pansar, a place of Jain pilgrimage in Mehsana District, that threatening letters have been received by the people there that Rs. 50,000 should be sent to Sanand, a station on the Ahmedabad-Viramgam line. The police are vigorously investigating into the matter.

IN LINE WITH LONDON CABINET

Simla Secretariat Plan Complete

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Arrangements appear to be complete for the working of the Cabinet Secretariat which is now separately housed in an unpretentious little building "Amrsdell," near the Viceregal Lodge. I had a short talk with Sir Eric Mieville who is the head of the Secretariat and learnt from him that Captain Bring, his Deputy Secretary, has already joined his staff.

The whole plan of the office is more or less on the lines of the Cabinet Secretariat under Sir Maurice Hankey in London. It may be remembered that when Sir Eric was in England last year, he acquainted himself with the working of Sir Maurice Hankey's office and was given every facility for studying the system adopted for recording the discussions of and arranging the agenda for meetings of the British Cabinet. The idea seems to be to have a small office, probably one Superintendent and a few Assistants, and expand it later if and when the need arises.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

The main business of the Cabinet Secretariat, which will be directly under the supervision of the Viceroy, is to facilitate and expedite the work of the Viceroy's Executive Council by preparing the necessary papers for discussion and keeping formal records of all proceedings. It has also the function of co-ordinating the work of the various departments under the Government of India and of ensuring that, by the time any issue comes up before the Executive Council, the case is ready for full discussion and quick disposal. As a result of this preliminary spadework of the Cabinet Secretariat, not only is a good deal of the time of the Executive Council saved but discussion also is considerably facilitated. It is also claimed that, after the advent of Federation, the utility of this organisation to Ministers who have had no previous administrative experience, will be considerable.

TWO LIKES.

Like the British Cabinet in London, the Viceroy's Executive Council also meets ordinarily every Wednesday and on other days whenever any urgent meeting is necessary. The Cabinet Secretary in England is also the Secretary of one or two sub-committees like the Imperial Defence Sub-Committee for which he has a separate staff. At present there is a sub-committee of Viceroy's Executive Council called the Economic Sub-Committee which generally deals with all important economic questions. It is presumably possible that after Sir Eric Mieville returns from his leave and the working of the Cabinet Secretariat is in full swing, he may have to take up the Secretaryship of the Economic Sub-Committee also.

NEW ELSEWHERE.

The Cabinet Secretariat, though it is working successfully in England, is new to other parts of the Empire. There is a body corresponding to it in Canada; but it does not appear to be anything more than a half-hearted attempt to regularise the system. There does not seem to be any such body in any other Dominion. The experiment, therefore, which has been started in India under the direction of Sir Eric Mieville, will be watched with interest. Sir Eric Mieville proceeds on leave for five months next week and will presumably visit again Sir Maurice Hankey's office and gain further first-hand experience of its working.

POONA RASHTRA SEVA DAL

Praised By Congress President For Its Excellent Organisation

President Jawaharlal gave the following message to the Rashtra Seva Dal, Poona.

The great meeting to-day at Shanwar Wada was a triumph of organization and I congratulate the oganizers and the volunteers who were responsible for this. I understand that the volunteer organization responsible for this, is quite, a new one. All the more credit to them—both young men and girls. I hope this will be followed up by building up a thoroughly trained and efficient volunteer-organization for national service. This is always desirable. To-day in Maharashtra it is all the more necessary because of the coming session of the Congress in this province.

I trust therefore that the M.P.C.C. while interest itself in the matter and, taking time by the forelock, build up such an organization, which will not only show us how efficient service can be performed during the Congress session, but will also be a permanent acquisition to the public life of the province.

"INTER-COLONIAL FEDERATION"

Guntur Youth Leaguer's Suggestion

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, (By Mail.)

A novel suggestion to organise an "Inter-Colonial Federation" was made at a meeting of the Guntur City Youth League held on Tuesday last, Mr. K. L. Narasimha Rao, the President of the League in the chair.

The resolutions passed at the Lucknow Congress came up for consideration at this meeting and the resolution of the Congress on "Foreign Propaganda" took up most of the meeting's time. Eventually the meeting resolved to recommend to the Congress Working Committee that "while realising the necessity of foreign propaganda the meeting urges upon the Congress Working Committee to establish an Inter-Colonial Organisation representative of the exploited masses in the respective Colonies, and carry on such foreign propaganda for Indian freedom through that institution, making common cause with them (the other Colonial countries) against Imperialism."

LUCKNOW LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED.

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The police have arrested Srinarain Tewari and Shafiq Ahmed Naqvi, President and Secretary respectively of the Lucknow Textile Workers Union, while they were holding a meeting of the Strike Committee in the Union Office. The R. G. Cotton Mills strike continues.—A. P.

NEW WARDS OPENED AT QUETTA

Relief Office Closed From May 1

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The following *communique* has been issued:—

Information has been received from Quetta that the question of vacating the Race Course area has been taken up during the week under report, and a certain number of shops and people have moved to the newly opened wards 10, 11, 18 and 19. This area is particularly unhealthy and it is hoped that it will be entirely cleared by the end of this month.

OTHER WARDS

The matter of opening more wards or portions of wards has been considered. In other to facilitate early occupation in wards 8, 9 and part of 7, it has been decided to continue the principle of private clearance, section by section, in accordance with a fixed time programme, and thus certain portions of wards 8, 9, 4 and 14 will be opened for temporary building and occupation after the clearance of these portions has been completed. Notices have been issued that the owners of these portions of wards should finish their clearing by certain dates, after which Government will finish whatever is left.

Salvage operations have been continued, and 17 houses were salved during the period—5th May to 9th May, 1936. Property valued at Rs. 2,227 was recovered bringing the grand total upto 9th May, 1936, to Rs. 58,06,944.

A few corpses are still being recovered from the ruins. The grand total of bodies recovered upto 9th May, 1936, was 8,380.

Work was continued on the cleaning and renewing of Karezes and springs, etc., and the amount spent on these, from the 4th May, 1396, to the 10th May, 1936, is Rs. 8,522 bringing the grand total to Rs. 1,14,531/9/8.

RELIEF OFFICE CLOSED.

The Relief Office was closed from the 1st of May, 1936. Pending cases and payments sanctioned by the Provincial Relief Committee are being disposed of by the Additional Political Agent, Quetta.

Relief sanctioned during the period from the 1st May 1936 to the 9th May, 1936, was Rs. 3,825 and payments sanctioned during the same period amounted to Rs. 8,978. The total relief sanctioned upto the 9th May, 1936, amounted to Rs. 3,74,974/6; out of which sum, payments to the extent of Rs. 3,19,997/13/6 have been made. This amount does not include figures of allotment and expenditure on rural reconstruction or relief in Kalat State.

The total number of cases in which relief has been extended to sufferers is as follows:

Upto April 13, 1936	3,389
From May 1 to May 9	66
Total	3,455

The Brewery camp has not yet been evacuated, and the number accommodated in this camp on the 11th May, 1936, was the same —535.—U.P.

SEA-PLANE BASE IN KARACHI

Old Bathing Resort Given To Civil Aviation Authorities

KARACHI, May 24.

The first step since the visit to Karachi of the Director of Civil Aviation on 27th March in implementing the tentative proposals reached with regard to the construction of a seaplane base has been taken up by the Karachi Port Trust sanctioning the leasing of a site to the Civil Aviation Authorities.

The site chosen, it is understood measures about 250 by 300 feet on the east side of the extreme south of the west wharf reclamation area.

This seafront hitherto had been a popular bathing resort, but due to its restricted area and strong currents it is unsuitable for anyone but seasoned swimmers.—A. P.

FOR WELFARE OF BENGAL STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The "United Press" understands that the University of Calcutta has inaugurated a new scheme for examining the health of all school and college students in Bengal. A sum of Rs. 4,000 has been provided in the budget estimate of the year 1936-37, in connection with the initiation of this new scheme. A sub-committee for working out the details of the scheme has also been appointed for the purpose.

The functions of the students welfare committee of the University of Calcutta which since its foundation was engaged in examining the health of students reading in affiliated colleges and to a limited extent in recognised schools would be completely changed when this new scheme would come into operation.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. S. P. Mukherjee, who was responsible for the scheme in a note in this connection observed that the data collected by the above committee went to show that the problem was a vast and difficult one and it required concentrated efforts on the parts of the Government, the University, educational institutions and guardians. No work of a comprehensive kind was possible without the generous assistance from the public as well as from the State.

The University also would keep record for the purpose of collecting statistics, on the materials not covered by schools and colleges. Each educational institution should also have a physical instructor; the medical examiner and the physical instructor acting jointly as much as possible. The possibility of obtaining the assistance of the district board, or municipal or government medical officers would also be considered while working of the details.—United Press.

BLIND SCHOLAR GETS STIPEND FOR FOREIGN EDUCATION

CALCUTTA, May 23.

For the first time in the history of the Calcutta University a blind young student who passed the M.A. Examination of this University, is being sent to foreign countries for higher studies, being awarded the Sir Rash Behari Gosh Traveling Fellowship stipend, amounting to Rs. 3,000 annually. The subject of his study will be the education of the blind. He will prosecute his studies in Royal Normal College, London.

In recommending his case to the Senate this afternoon the Vice-Chancellor remarked that the University was not only helping this particular individual but also serving the cause of humanity. There were about 60,000 blind people in Bengal but there was provision for the teaching of only about 100 boys in the local school for the blind. It was a problem which required solution and it was gratifying to find that the University was having a man trained in the subject, who himself passed through difficulties and knew where the trouble lay.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

THE MARVELOUS INFRA-RED FILM CONTINUES AS WADE SPEAKS----
4-30
"HALLOWELL'S GROPING HAND CLOSES ON THE CROWN — THE MALTESE CROSS BREAKS OFF IN HIS GRIP!"
"AS THEY STRUGGLE IN THE DARK A CHANCE BLOW STAGGERS HALLOWELL! THE THIEF TURNS----
"---AND FLEES! AND HALLOWELL GOES AFTER HIM!"
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The Traitor's Gate

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